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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: JP 2003524391 W, WO 200040699 A2, AU 200023151 A, EP 1141241 A2, HU 200105066 A2, CN 1340098 A, KR 2002013487 A, MX 2001006852 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L5: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Aug 19, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-465972
DERWENT-WEEK: 200356
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TITLE: Producing pure population of astrocytes useful for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders comprises incubating astrocytes in culture vessel and removing cells which have not attached to vessel

INVENTOR: MALLET, J; RIDET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-114758P (January 5, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003524391 W	August 19, 2003		054	C12N005/06
WO 200040699 A2	July 13, 2000	E	044	C12N005/06
AU 200023151 A	July 24, 2000		000	C12N005/06
EP 1141241 A2	October 10, 2001	E	000	C12N005/06
HU 200105066 A2	April 29, 2002		000	C12N005/06
CN 1340098 A	March 13, 2002		000	C12N005/06
KR 2002013487 A	February 20, 2002		000	C12N005/08
MX 2001006852 A1	October 1, 2001		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/7105; A61 K 31/711; A61 K 35/12; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 9/00; A61 P 19/08; A61 P 21/00; A61 P 25/08; A61 P 25/16; A61 P 25/28; A61 P 35/00; A61 P 43/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/08; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 15/09

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc

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Terms	Documents
Ridet-J.IN.	1

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 2105988 A

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L6: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Jan 18, 1938

US-PAT-NO: 2105988
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 2105988 A

TITLE: Fuel agitator [TEXT AVAILABLE IN USOCR DATABASE]

DATE-ISSUED: January 18, 1938

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
RIDET HENRI A				

US-CL-CURRENT: 110/267; 126/173

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Drawi Desc

☐ 2. Document ID: JP 2003524391 W, WO 200040699 A2, AU 200023151 A, EP 1141241 A2, HU 200105066 A2, CN 1340098 A, KR 2002013487 A, MX 2001006852 A1

L6: Entry 2 of 4 File: DWPI Aug 19, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-465972
DERWENT-WEEK: 200356
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Producing pure population of astrocytes useful for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders comprises incubating astrocytes in culture vessel and removing cells which have not attached to vessel

INVENTOR: MALLET, J; RIDET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-114758P (January 5, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003524391 W	August 19, 2003		054	C12N005/06
WO 200040699 A2	July 13, 2000	E	044	C12N005/06
AU 200023151 A	July 24, 2000		000	C12N005/06
EP 1141241 A2	October 10, 2001	E	000	C12N005/06
HU 200105066 A2	April 29, 2002		000	C12N005/06
CN 1340098 A	March 13, 2002		000	C12N005/06
KR 2002013487 A	February 20, 2002		000	C12N005/08

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MX 2001006852 A1 October 1, 2001 000 A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/7105; A61 K 31/711; A61 K 35/12; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 9/00; A61 P 19/08; A61 P 21/00; A61 P 25/08; A61 P 25/16; A61 P 25/28; A61 P 35/00; A61 P 43/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/08; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 15/09

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200040699A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A method (I) for producing a pure population of astrocytes, is new and comprises incubating a preparation of astrocytes in a culture vessel to enable attachment of the astrocytes to the vessel and removing cells which have not attached at a time of 48 hours from the beginning of the experiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method (I) for producing a pure population of astrocytes, is new and comprises:

(a) introducing a preparation of astrocytes to a culture vessel;

(b) incubating the astrocytes from step (a) under conditions enabling attachment of the astrocytes to the culture vessel; and

(c) removing cells which have not attached to the vessel at a time of about 48 hours from the beginning of step (a).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a pure population of astrocytes (II) produced by (I); and

(2) an implant (III) comprising (II).

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; nootropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Astrocytes provide support to neurons through the release of trophic factors that promote their survival and regeneration. They may be engineered to express transgenes

USE - The method is useful for producing a pure population of astrocytes (claimed) which may be used for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's, Huntington's and Alzheimer's or trauma to the central nervous system.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces a pure population of astrocytes which is free of microglial cells, compared to prior art methods and provides a cell preparation suitable for treating trauma to the CNS and neurodegenerative diseases.

3. Document ID: FR 2506927 A

L6: Entry 3 of 4 File: DWPI Dec 3, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1983-A7703K
DERWENT-WEEK: 198303
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Electrical charge detonating device - has thin hot wire fastened between opposite faces and diametrically opposite points on dielectric washer

INVENTOR: COUSIN, G; RIDET, S

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PRIORITY-DATA: 1981FR-0010697 (May 29, 1981)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2506927 A	December 3, 1982		011	

INT-CL (IPC): F42C 19/12

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2506927A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The detonator includes a central terminal (2) covered by a central insulating washer (2a) in contact with one end of a fine filament (3). The terminal is insulated from the casing by an insulating container (4). The filament is attached to a dielectric filament carrying washer (5). A further conducting washer (6) lies over this and connects the second end of the filament to the casing (1).

Above the wire there are two stages of inflammable or explosive mixture. The first stage (8) surrounds the wire and occupies a part of the container above, whilst the second stage (9) lies above this. The filament carrying washer is a dielectric material, coated on both sides by a conductive layer, to which the two ends of the detonating filament are attached.

☐ 4. Document ID: US 2105988 A

L6: Entry 4 of 4 File: USOC Jan 18, 1938

US-PAT-NO: 2105988
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 2105988 A

TITLE: Fuel agitator

DATE-ISSUED: January 18, 1938

US-CL-CURRENT: 110/267; 126/173

DOCUMENT TEXT:

Jan. 18, 1938. H. A. RIDET 2 105p988 FUEL AGITATOR Filed Oct. 2, 1934 Cd Lo INVENTOR:

Patented Ja'n, 18, 1938 2 1 0 5 9 9 8 8 @UNITED@ @S,TATE@S PATENT OFFIC E 2,105,988 FUEL AGITATOR Henri, A, Ridet,.Parb, France, amignor to Sociitd uon . YMO. ']Pours et Ai)parefls Stein, rarls,]@@nie,.it corporation of France AppHeation October 2, 1934, Serial No. 746595 In ftance October 23, 1933 1:@ Claim. 'Ybis fnvention relates to furnaces and@bas'for VI its object to pro de an Jmproved fuel@ agitator designed for use with furnace@ In which the fuel is fed from undemeath the firebed. A further object of the Invention Is the provision of a fuel agitator and.opemting means therefor by wliieh an oscillating movement @is@ imparted to the agitator to improve the combus- 10. A further object of the invention. Is the provision of means foi cond-uctlng, a, iluld, cooling medium to the fuel agitator to, prevent,the latter from becoming overheated. In the accompanying drawing iO!ieiein an sp@ 'is, ilius- 15 proved embodiment of the, inveation trated: Mgure 1 Is a view partly in side elevation and@,@ partly In section showing the lnveiition appued: to an underfeed furnace. Flg. 2 Is a fragmentary top plaia view s@owing 20 the operating mechanism for lmpartini oscillat- Ing ni3vement to the fuel agitator.; @@@ Referring to the drawing In detail, the @fuel agitator !s Indicated at 5 and Includes a tubular 25 body member 5a mounted in a bearing S& supported on a spring Sb armnged in the front

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wall 6 of the furriace and extending exteriorly of the latter. 7be Inner end of the tubalar memj)er 5a Is located iinmediately above the retort 7 and 30 Is ip-ounted for oscillating movement about Its longitudinal axis In a bearing B. The portion of the agitator located above the retort Is formed with radially projecting tubular fingers 9 and Is situated betweeii the tuy6re openlngs 79, In the retort. 35 A conduit IC for a fluid cooling medium is located in coaxially spaced relation within the tubular member of the agitator. The conduit 10 Is provided with branch conduits I I which extend 40 Into the'tubular flngers 9 a: id terminate In spaced relation to the ends thereof to permit the free passage of coohng medium. (Cl. 11"4) Externally of the furnace, the tubular member 51, of, the agitator andthe conduit IO are suitably coiinected at 5a and 10a respectively in a fluid circuit whereby a fluid coonng medium is circulated through the tubular member and conduit and the passages between the latter as well as be- 5 tween the branch conduits I I and inner surfaces of the tubular fingers 9. tion of the fi;el ... The end of the tubular member 5& of the agi- tator located externally of the furnace Is support- ed in a bearing 12 and is provided with a gear 10 i 3 meshing with a second gear 14 fixed to a shaft 15.@, The sbaft 15 Is mounied In a bearing 16 and is provlded with an arm 17 connected by a link IO with a crank pin 19 on a driving shaft 20. T he shaft. 20 Is preferably connected with a power driven part of the furnace whereby rotary move ment Is Imparted thereto and in operation @,the motion Is tmnsniitted- to the shaft 15 through th@a crank pin 19, link 18 and arm 17, thereby 20 produ cing an oscillating movement of the fuel aE ltator S. The circulation of the coorng fluid theou gh the inner end of the agitator and the tubula r fingers 9 thereof insures proper coorng ot the agitator and prevents damage thereto by 25 expos ure to the heat. What I claim'is: In con. bination, an underfeed furnace includ- ing a rst)rt, a fuel agitator including a tubular memb er extending through a lateral wall of the 30 furnac e and immediately above the retort and mount ed for osciIIation about its lo ngitudinal axts, tiibul@r fingers.carried by and communicat- Ing with said member and extending into the re- tort, means conducting a cooling fluid to said fln- 35 gers, a gear on said member exteiior to the fur- nace, a second gear meshing with said flr@t gear, a crank connected with said second gear so as to.imp art an oscillatory motion thereto. 40 HENRI A. RMET.

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Terms	Documents
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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 2105988 A

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L6: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Jan 18, 1938

US-PAT-NO: 2105988
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 2105988 A

TITLE: Fuel agitator [TEXT AVAILABLE IN USOCR DATABASE]

DATE-ISSUED: January 18, 1938

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
RIDET HENRI A				

US-CL-CURRENT: 110/267; 126/173

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc

☐ 2. Document ID: JP 2003524391 W, WO 200040699 A2, AU 200023151 A, EP 1141241 A2, HU 200105066 A2, CN 1340098 A, KR 2002013487 A, MX 2001006852 A1

L6: Entry 2 of 4 File: DWPI Aug 19, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-465972
DERWENT-WEEK: 200356
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Producing pure population of astrocytes useful for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders comprises incubating astrocytes in culture vessel and removing cells which have not attached to vessel

INVENTOR: MALLET, J; RIDET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-114758P (January 5, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003524391 W	August 19, 2003		054	C12N005/06
WO 200040699 A2	July 13, 2000	E	044	C12N005/06
AU 200023151 A	July 24, 2000		000	C12N005/06
EP 1141241 A2	October 10, 2001	E	000	C12N005/06
HU 200105066 A2	April 29, 2002		000	C12N005/06
CN 1340098 A	March 13, 2002		000	C12N005/06
KR 2002013487 A	February 20, 2002		000	C12N005/08

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MX 2001006852 A1 October 1, 2001 000 A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/7105; A61 K 31/711; A61 K 35/12; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 9/00; A61 P 19/08; A61 P 21/00; A61 P 25/08; A61 P 25/16; A61 P 25/28; A61 P 35/00; A61 P 43/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/08; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 15/09

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200040699A
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3. Document ID: FR 2506927 A

L6: Entry 3 of 4 File: DWPI Dec 3, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1983-A7703K
DERWENT-WEEK: 198303
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Electrical charge detonating device - has thin hot wire fastened between opposite faces and diametrically opposite points on dielectric washer

INVENTOR: COUSIN, G; RIDET, S

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PRIORITY-DATA: 1981FR-0010697 (May 29, 1981)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2506927 A	December 3, 1982		011	

INT-CL (IPC): F42C 19/12

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2506927A
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 2105988 A

L6: Entry 4 of 4 File: USOC Jan 18, 1938

US-PAT-NO: 2105988
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 2105988 A

TITLE: Fuel agitator

DATE-ISSUED: January 18, 1938

US-CL-CURRENT: 110/267; 126/173

DOCUMENT TEXT:

Jan. 18, 1938. H. A. RIDET 2 105p988 FUEL AGITATOR Filed Oct. 2, 1934 Cd Lo INVENTOR:

Patented Ja'n, 18, 1938 2 1 0 5 9 9 8 8 @UNITED@ @S,TATE@S PATENT OFFIC E 2,105,988 FUEL AGITATOR Henri, A, Ridet,.Parb, France, amignor to Sociitd uon . YMO. ']Pours et Ai)parefls Stein, rarls,]@@nie,.it corporation of France AppHeation October 2, 1934, Serial No. 746595 In ftance October 23, 1933 1:@ Claim. 'Ybis fnvention relates to furnaces and@bas'for VI its object to pro de an Jmproved fuel@ agitator designed for use with furnace@ In which the fuel is fed from undemeath the firebed. A further object of the Invention Is the provision of a fuel agitator and.opemting means therefor by wliieh an oscillating movement @is@ imparted to the agitator to improve the combus- 10. A further object of the invention. Is the provision of means foi cond-uctlng, a, iluld, cooling medium to the fuel agitator to, prevent,the latter from becoming overheated. In the accompanying drawing iO!ieiein an sp@ 'is, ilius- 15 proved embodiment of the, inveation trated: Mgure 1 Is a view partly in side elevation and@,@ partly In section showing the lnveiition appued: to an underfeed furnace. Flg. 2 Is a fragmentary top plaia view s@owing 20 the operating mechanism for lmpartini oscillat- Ing ni3vement to the fuel agitator.; @@@ Referring to the drawing In detail, the @fuel agitator !s Indicated at 5 and Includes a tubular 25 body member 5a mounted in a bearing S& supported on a spring Sb armnged in the front

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wall 6 of the furriace and extending exteriorly of the latter. 7be Inner end of the tubalar memj)er 5a Is located iinmediately above the retort 7 and 30 Is ip-ounted for oscillating movement about Its longitudinal axis In a bearing B. The portion of the agitator located above the retort Is formed with radially projecting tubular fingers 9 and Is situated betweeii the tuy6re openlngs 79, In the retort. 35 A conduit IC for a fluid cooling medium is located in coaxially spaced relation within the tubular member of the agitator. The conduit 10 Is provided with branch conduits I I which extend 40 Into the'tubular flngers 9 a: id terminate In spaced relation to the ends thereof to permit the free passage of coohng medium. (Cl. 11"4) Externally of the furnace, the tubular member 51, of, the agitator andthe conduit IO are suitably coiinected at 5a and 10a respectively in a fluid circuit whereby a fluid coonng medium is circulated through the tubular member and conduit and the passages between the latter as well as be- 5 tween the branch conduits I I and inner surfaces of the tubular fingers 9. tion of the fi;el ... The end of the tubular member 5& of the agi- tator located externally of the furnace Is support- ed in a bearing 12 and is provided with a gear 10 i 3 meshing with a second gear 14 fixed to a shaft 15.@, The sbaft 15 Is mounied In a bearing 16 and is provlded with an arm 17 connected by a link IO with a crank pin 19 on a driving shaft 20. T he shaft. 20 Is preferably connected with a power driven part of the furnace whereby rotary move ment Is Imparted thereto and in operation @,the motion Is tmnsniitted- to the shaft 15 through th@a crank pin 19, link 18 and arm 17, thereby 20 produ cing an oscillating movement of the fuel aE ltator S. The circulation of the coorng fluid theou gh the inner end of the agitator and the tubula r fingers 9 thereof insures proper coorng ot the agitator and prevents damage thereto by 25 expos ure to the heat. What I claim'is: In con. bination, an underfeed furnace includ- ing a rst)rt, a fuel agitator including a tubular memb er extending through a lateral wall of the 30 furnac e and immediately above the retort and mount ed for osciIIation about its lo ngitudinal axts, tiibul@r fingers.carried by and communicat- Ing with said member and extending into the re- tort, means conducting a cooling fluid to said fln- 35 gers, a gear on said member exteiior to the fur- nace, a second gear meshing with said flr@t gear, a crank connected with said second gear so as to.imp art an oscillatory motion thereto. 40 HENRI A. RMET.

Terms	Documents
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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 43 of 43 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: WO 2004071325 A1, FR 2849767 A1

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L8: Entry 1 of 43 File: DWPI Aug 26, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-535498
DERWENT-WEEK: 200456
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TITLE: Dental instrument e.g. endodontic instrument, has handle with rotating gear wheel directly engaged in upstream of head of hand piece, and shoulder situated near gear wheel, that is directed towards active part

INVENTOR: DEVEAUX, E; EUVRARD, H ; MALLET, J P ; MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 2003FR-0000474 (January 15, 2003)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 2004071325 A1	August 26, 2004	F	000	A61C001/14
FR 2849767 A1	July 16, 2004		015	A61C003/02

INT-CL (IPC): A61 C 1/14; A61 C 3/02; A61 C 3/04

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040009592 A1

L8: Entry 2 of 43 File: DWPI Jan 15, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-090473
DERWENT-WEEK: 200409
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TITLE: New human neural progenitor cell having an exogenous nucleic acid encoding a neuroactive substance, useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's, Huntington's and Alzheimer's diseases

INVENTOR: BUC-CARON, M; HORELLOU, P ; MALLET, J ; SABATE, O

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996US-012635P (March 1, 1996), 1997US-0810315 (February 28, 1997), 2002US-0305386 (November 27, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20040009592 A1	January 15, 2004		013	C12N005/08

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 5/08

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20040009592A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A human neural progenitor cell comprising an exogenous nucleic acid encoding a neuroactive substance, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a human neural progenitor cell comprising a replication defective adenovirus comprising a nucleic acid encoding a neuroactive substance;

(2) an implant comprising a population of human neural progenitor cells as cited above; and

(3) a composition comprising human neural progenitor cells comprising an exogenous nucleic acid encoding a neuroactive substance.

ACTIVITY - Antiparkinsonian; Anticonvulsant; Nootropic; Neuroprotective. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - EGF-Agonist.

USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's, Huntington's and Alzheimer's disease.

☐ 3. Document ID: AU 2003239823 A1, EP 1361277 A1, WO 2003093485 A2

L8: Entry 3 of 43 File: DWPI Nov 17, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-879907
DERWENT-WEEK: 200442
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TITLE: New vector, for transgene delivery into mammalian cells, comprising a chimeric genetic construct with a transgene linked to a WPRE element, or APP5'UTR, tau3'UTR or TH3'UTR region, useful for treating neurodegenerative disease

INVENTOR: BRUN, S; DUFOUR, N ; FAUCON-BIGUET, N ; MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002EP-0291091 (April 30, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 2003239823 A1	November 17, 2003		000	C12N015/85
EP 1361277 A1	November 12, 2003	E	029	C12N015/85
WO 2003093485 A2	November 13, 2003	E	000	C12N015/85

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/85

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1361277A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A vector for transgene delivery into mammalian cells, where the vector comprises a chimeric genetic construct comprising a transgene operably linked to at

least two distinct posttranscriptional regulatory elements, e.g. WPRE element, or APP5'UTR, tau3'UTR or TH3'UTR region, functional in cells, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a recombinant cell comprising a chimeric construct or a vector;

(2) a composition comprising a chimeric genetic construct or a vector or a recombinant cell of (1) and a pharmaceutical excipient or carrier; and

(3) a method of expressing a transgene in mammalian cell in vitro or ex vivo.

ACTIVITY - Neuroprotective; Antiparkinsonian; Nootropic; Anticonvulsant. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The vector or recombinant cell is used for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease (claimed). The vector, recombinant cell or composition is useful for treating a human disease, e.g. neurodegenerative diseases selected from Parkinson's diseases, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease or retinal degenerative diseases. They can also be used in experiments research or prophylactic areas.

☐ 4. Document ID: AU 2002351006 A1, WO 2003033685 A2, US 20030077256 A1, US 20030219418 A1, GB 2397825 A, EP 1456356 A2

L8: Entry 4 of 43 File: DWPI Apr 28, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-393528
DERWENT-WEEK: 200461
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Regenerating pancreas function in an individual, useful for treating diabetes, comprises transplantation of functional pancreatic cells derived from embryonic pancreatic cells not older than 10 weeks of development

INVENTOR: CZERNICHOV, P; MALLET, J ; RAVASSARD, P ; SCHARFMANN, R ; CZERNICHOW, P

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001US-0981750 (October 19, 2001), 2002US-0273152 (October 18, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 2002351006 A1	April 28, 2003		000	C12N005/00
WO 2003033685 A2	April 24, 2003	E	038	C12N005/00
US 20030077256 A1	April 24, 2003		000	A01K067/27
US 20030219418 A1	November 27, 2003		000	C12N005/08
GB 2397825 A	August 4, 2004		000	C12N005/00
EP 1456356 A2	September 15, 2004	E	000	C12N005/06

INT-CL (IPC): A01 K 67/27; A61 K 35/39; A61 K 45/00; A61 P 3/00; A61 P 3/10; C12 N 5/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/08

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO2003033685A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Regenerating pancreas function in an individual, comprising transplantation of an amount of functional pancreatic cells derived from embryonic pancreatic cells not older than 10 weeks of development, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Regenerating pancreas function in an individual, comprises:

(a) introducing an amount of animal embryonic pancreatic cells not older than 10 weeks of development, into the kidney capsule of non-obese diabetic/severe combined immunodeficiency (NOD/scid) animal, except human, where the NOD/scid is of a different species than the animal from which are obtained the embryonic pancreatic cells;

(b) allowing the animal embryonic pancreatic cells to develop, to differentiate and to regenerate at least a pancreatic function; and

(c) transplantation of an amount of the obtained animal functional pancreatic cells into the individual.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) a method of treating diabetes in a human patient, comprising employing steps (a)-(c) of the above method and treating diabetics, where the treatment is effected by the regeneration of the pancreatic function of regulation of glycemia;

(2) a method of producing functional animal pancreatic cell, optionally at different stages of development, comprising employing steps (a)-(b) of the above method, collecting obtained animal pancreatic cells, optionally at different periods of time, and optionally, in vitro culturing the collected cells; and

(3) a functional animal pancreatic cell obtained by method (2), where the cell is a pancreatic beta cell.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cell therapy.

USE - The pancreatic cell is useful as a medicament or for preparing a medicament to treat diabetics, for studying pancreas development or the physiopathological development of diabetics, or for cell therapy (claimed).

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6820043 B2, US 20020198692 A1

L8: Entry 5 of 43 File: DWPI Nov 16, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-247624
DERWENT-WEEK: 200475
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TITLE: Property continuity establishment method for modeling vehicle panel, involves interpolating property from primary node to another primary node, by using secondary nodes to create modified data set

INVENTOR: COGNOT, R; ETTAJER, T A ; MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001US-0927417 (August 9, 2001), 1998US-0184781 (November 2, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6820043 B2	November 16, 2004		000	G06F017/10
US 20020198692 A1	December 26, 2002		022	G06F017/10

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 17/10; G06 T 17/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020198692A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Data values within a data set, which represent respective portions of a boundary defining a discontinuity in a surface, are identified. Property from a primary node is interpolated to another primary node, by using secondary nodes to create a modified data set representing the property over the surface.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for data set modification method.

USE - For establishing continuity of property such as permeability, pressure or porosity of subsurface of geological layer, while modeling surface such as interface between geographical strata, vehicle panel, interface between organic tissue and surface of animated figure.

ADVANTAGE - Interpolates the property across a discontinuity in a modeled surface smoothly. Modifies initial surface data set to obtain modified data set which maps the associated properties on the surface more accurately.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the concept of C0 type pseudocontinuity.

☐ 6. Document ID: AU 2002314279 A1, WO 200297104 A1, FR 2825372 A1, EP 1392838 A1, US 20040120929 A1

L8: Entry 6 of 43 File: DWPI Dec 9, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-140481
DERWENT-WEEK: 200452
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TITLE: Using lassa-virus pseudotyped defective lentivirus for targeted gene delivery to the central nervous system, useful e.g. for treating neurodegeneration

INVENTOR: DUFOUR, N; HE, Y ; MALLET, J ; SARKIS, C ; SERGUERA, C

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001FR-0007239 (June 1, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 2002314279 A1	December 9, 2002		000	C12N015/86
WO 200297104 A1	December 5, 2002	F	038	C12N015/86
FR 2825372 A1	December 6, 2002		000	C12N015/86
EP 1392838 A1	March 3, 2004	F	000	C12N015/86
US 20040120929 A1	June 24, 2004		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 48/00; C07 K 14/145; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 7/04; C12 N

15/86; C12 N 15/867

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200297104A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Use of defective lentivirus (A), pseudotyped by a lassa virus envelope (E), for selective transfer of genes (I) to the central nervous system (CNS), in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for cell lines (B) that express stably at least one envelope glycoprotein (II) of lyssa virus.

ACTIVITY - Antiparkinsonian; Anticonvulsant; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Vulnerary; Cerebroprotective; Ophthalmological; Cytostatic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - (A) are used to treat diseases of (or affecting) the CNS, including the eye, specifically neurodegeneration (e.g. Parkinson's, Huntington's or Alzheimer's diseases), CNS injury (e.g. to the spinal cord or stroke), metabolic disorders (e.g. mucopolysaccharidosis or Charcot-Marie disease), (claimed) degenerative diseases of the eye, glioblastoma and astrocytoma. Cell lines that stably express (E) are useful for preparation of (A), in vitro, and for production of lentivirus packaging cells.

ADVANTAGE - (A) are targeted, especially to astrocytes but also to other glial cells or neurons, particularly cells of the pigmentary epithelium, and provide highly localized treatment. An HIV-1 vector, containing the gene for green fluorescent protein (GFP) and pseutotyped with the envelope protein of Mokola virus, was injected into the subretinal space of adult rats. Analysis of GFP expression indicated specific transfection of the pigmentary epithelial cells but not of the cells in the photoreceptor layer.

☐ 7. Document ID: AU 2002338935 A1, WO 200294308 A1, EP 1262188 A1, EP 1390059 A1, US 20040131593 A1

L8: Entry 7 of 43 File: DWPI Dec 3, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-120758
DERWENT-WEEK: 200452
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TITLE: Use of a compound that causes synaptic nerve sprouting at a neuromuscular junction or an increase of neuronal plasticity and endocytosis for preparing a composition for increasing neuron retrograde transport of a product in a mammal

INVENTOR: BARKATS, M; MALLET, J ; MILLECAMPS-NAVARRO, S

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001EP-0401342 (May 22, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 2002338935 A1	December 3, 2002		000	A61K038/18
WO 200294308 A1	November 28, 2002	E	017	A61K038/18
EP 1262188 A1	December 4, 2002	E	000	A61K038/18

EP 1390059 A1	February 25, 2004	E	000	A61K038/18
US 20040131593 A1	July 8, 2004		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 38/16; A61 K 38/18; A61 K 39/08; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/28

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200294308A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Use of a compound that causes synaptic nerve sprouting at a neuromuscular junction or an increase of neuronal plasticity and endocytosis for preparing a composition to increase neuron retrograde transport of a product in a mammal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a product comprising:

(a) a viral vector comprising a transgene; and

(b) a compound that causes synaptic nerve sprouting for sequential use in delivering the transgene to neurons by intramuscular or intracerebral injection and retrograde transport.

ACTIVITY - Anticonvulsant; Anti-Parkinsonian; Neuroprotective; Nootropic; Tranquilizer; Muscular-Gen.

Mice were injected in the left tibialis and the right gastrocnemius muscles with either 12.5 pg of botulinum neurotoxin A (BoNT) or with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) 1 week before Ad-RSV- beta gal inoculation. Expression of beta -galactosidase was assessed in the spinal cord at the cervical and lumbar levels, respectively. Strong expression of beta -galactosidase was observed in both cervical and lumbar motoneurons in all animals pre-treated with BoNT. As in the hypoglossal nucleus, X-gal staining was also detected outside the nucleus, in the soma and the neurites. All transduced cells were located in the ventral cord ipsilateral to the injection site. The mean number of transduced motoneurons was up to 3.2 times higher in the lumbar cord and up to 2.5 times higher in the cervical cord of BoNT-treated than PBS-treated animals, following injection into the tibialis and the gastrocnemius muscles, respectively. Injection of BoNT into the tongue prior to Ad-N12-PGK-luc inoculation at the same injection site resulted in a large increase in brainstem luciferase. Transgene expression measured in the brainstem was higher than that in the tongue if more than 12.5 pg of BoNT had been injected had been injected before administration of an adenoviral vector designed specifically to express transgenes in neurons. A significant increase in motoneuron transduction was obtained in BoNT doses of 12.5 and 25 pg (10- and 30-fold increase, respectively).

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The compound is useful for increasing retrograde transport of a product in motoneurons, cholinergic or dopaminergic neurons, where the product is a viral vector, preferably an adenoviral vector, a polypeptide or a nucleic acid. The product is useful for manufacturing a composition for treating a neurological disorder such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, muscular accidents or trauma (all claimed).

☐ 8. Document ID: WO 200261518 A1, FR 2820213 A1, EP 1358524 A1, AU 2002226615 A1, US 20040085058 A1

L8: Entry 8 of 43 File: DWPI Aug 8, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-566938

DERWENT-WEEK: 200464
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TITLE: Power supply circuit for electronic chips testing installation has time dependent power chopper linked to high-frequency linear amplifier

INVENTOR: LAMARCHE, D; MALLET, J ; PLANTIER, B ; MALLET, J P

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001FR-0001366 (January 31, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200261518 A1	August 8, 2002	F	021	G05F001/618
FR 2820213 A1	August 2, 2002		000	G01R031/28
EP 1358524 A1	November 5, 2003	F	000	G05F001/618
AU 2002226615 A1	August 12, 2002		000	G05F001/618
US 20040085058 A1	May 6, 2004		000	G01R023/02

INT-CL (IPC): G01 R 23/02; G01 R 31/28; G05 F 1/618

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200261518A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The equipment under test (COMP) has a two-way connection to an electronic power feed circuit (ALIM). It may feed the equipment with a low-frequency signal (BA). The circuit may deliver a current of 200 amps at a potential of 0.4 to 3.0 volts, and the voltage may build from zero to maximum in the region of 10 nanoseconds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The equipment may produce a test signal (T). The power feed circuit may be connected to a desktop personal computer (PC) with a monitor and a mouse. The supply circuit may have high-frequency and low-frequency circuits.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: an arrangement for implementing the method.

USE - Power supply circuit used when testing electronic equipment.

ADVANTAGE - Overcomes certain disadvantages of conventional arrangements.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram. (Drawing includes non-English text).

Electronic power feed circuit ALIM

Low-frequency signal BA

Equipment under test COMP

Desktop personal computer PC

Test signal T

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20020006660 A1

L8: Entry 9 of 43 File: DWPI Jan 17, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-187726
DERWENT-WEEK: 200409
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TITLE: Novel human neural progenitor cell useful for treating neurodegenerative diseases such as neuropathy, stroke, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, comprises exogenous nucleic acid encoding neuroactive substance

INVENTOR: BUC-CARON, M; HORELLOU, P ; MALLET, J ; SABATE, O

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996US-012635P (March 1, 1996), 1997US-0810315 (February 28, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20020006660 A1	January 17, 2002		013	C12N005/02

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/70; C12 N 5/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020006660A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A human neural progenitor cell (I) comprising an exogenous nucleic acid encoding a neuroactive substance, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a human neural progenitor cell (II) comprising a replication defective adenovirus which comprises a nucleic acid encoding a neuroactive substance;

(2) an implant (III) comprising a population of (I); and

(3) a composition (IV) comprising (I).

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Cytostatic; Anticonvulsant; Antiparkinsonian; Cerebroprotective.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

No biological data is given.

USE - (I) is useful for treating neurodegenerative diseases such as neuropathies, strokes, spinal cord injury, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, cerebral palsy, epilepsia, lysosomal diseases (e.g. Tay Sachs and Sandhoff diseases, metachromatic leucodystrophy, Gaucher's diseases, mucopolysaccharidosis, Lesch Nyhan syndrome, etc.) as well as brain tumors. (I) is useful for producing a therapeutic product in the brain of a recipient.

ADVANTAGE - (I) enables amplification and successful delivery of genes in vitro with (I). (I) enables engraftment of numerous patients from a single fetus instead of one patient using 10-50 fetuses. This largely obviates supply problems associated with the large number of human fetuses that would otherwise be required for the future development of restorative therapy in neurodegenerative diseases. (I) is amplified in vitro, and allows testing for the absence of contaminating agents such as viruses in the fetal tissue and thus results in improved safety. (I) provides safe, non-toxic, and long term expression of therapeutic gene in vivo.

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20040014062 A1, EP 1158058 A1, WO 200190406 A2, AU

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-396244
DERWENT-WEEK: 200407
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TITLE: Comparative analysis of nucleic acid samples, useful e.g. for comparing gene expression, by hybridizing samples labeled with different radioisotopes on an array

INVENTOR: DUMAS, S; MALLET, J ; VUJASINOVIC, T

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000EP-0401372 (May 19, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20040014062 A1	January 22, 2004		000	C12Q001/68
EP 1158058 A1	November 28, 2001	E	020	C12Q001/68
WO 200190406 A2	November 29, 2001	E	000	C12Q001/68
AU 200160313 A	December 3, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
EP 1282730 A2	February 12, 2003	E	000	C12Q001/68

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/68

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1158058A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Method of nucleic acid (NA) analysis by contacting at least two NA samples, having different radiolabels, with an array of NA, then detecting the hybrids formed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for

(a) kit for the method comprising reagents, supports and/or protocols for labeling, hybridization and/or read out;

(b) method for producing a radiolabeled NA by reverse transcription of RNAs from a biological sample in presence of tritiated nucleotides to produce tritiated cDNA; and

(c) use of tritium for detecting NA hybridization on an array.

USE - The method is used to detect and quantify a target NA, e.g. for diagnosis of bacteria, viruses, genetic alterations etc., also to monitor gene expression and to compare expression patterns (differential gene expression analysis) between different cell types, in research, diagnostic and pharmacogenomics applications.

ADVANTAGE - The use of two radioactive labels allows a fine discrimination of genetic variations, and several different NA can be detected/quantified simultaneously, particularly on a high density array. The method is more sensitive than known assays, highly reproducible and able to detect sequences present at very low copy number, without amplification.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 11. Document ID: US 20030162306 A1, WO 200188184 A2, EP 1158057 A1, AU

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-062387
DERWENT-WEEK: 200357
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TITLE: Detecting target nucleic acids in biological sample comprises contacting sample with two sets of radioactive probes, each probe labeled with different radio-elements and specific for different target nucleic acids

INVENTOR: DUMAS, S; MALLET, J ; SALIN, H

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000EP-0401356 (May 18, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030162306 A1	August 28, 2003		000	G01N033/534
WO 200188184 A2	November 22, 2001	E	060	C12Q001/68
EP 1158057 A1	November 28, 2001	E	000	C12Q001/68
AU 200165971 A	November 26, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
EP 1280940 A2	February 5, 2003	E	000	C12Q001/68

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/534

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200188184A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Detecting (M1) target nucleic acids (NA) in biological sample (S), comprising contacting (S) with at least two sets of radioactive probes (I), where the probes of first and second set are specific for first and second target NAs (T1,T2) and are labeled with first and second radio-labels, respectively and detecting (T1) and (T2) in (S) by assessing the formation of hybrids between (I) and (S), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) use of a RNA molecule or set of probes, where the RNA molecule or set of probes comprises radioactive nucleotides labeled with tritium for in vitro or ex vivo gene expression analysis on a biological sample;

(2) an isolated single-stranded nucleic acid molecule, which comprises a 15-100 base-long sequence which is complementary to a target nucleic acid, and comprises 3' tritiated nucleotide tail;

(3) use of two radioactive probes with different nucleic acid sequences and different radioactive labels, for in vitro or ex vivo gene expression analysis on a biological sample;

(4) a kit for gene detection comprising radioactive nucleotides, enzymes and/or protocols for radioactive labeling of nucleic acid probes;

(5) a kit for implementing (M1) or comparing target gene expression in at least two biological samples using (M1), comprising the reagents, supports and/or protocols for labeling, hybridization and/or readout; and

(6) comparing target gene expression in at least 2 biological samples comprising contacting in parallel the biological samples with at least 2 sets of radioactive probes specific for 2 sets of nucleic acids labeled with radio-elements, assessing the formation of hybrids between the probes and samples and quantitatively comparing

target gene expression in the samples by comparing the relative amount of hybrids formed between the samples.

USE - Detecting target NA in a biological sample such as mammalian tissue sample, preferably a tissue section. (M1) is useful for comparing target gene expression in at least two biological samples, which involves contacting, in parallel, the biological samples with at least two sets of (I), assessing the formation of hybrids between the probes and the samples, and quantitatively comparing target gene expression in the samples by comparing the relative amount of hybrids formed between the samples. (M1) is useful for simultaneous detection or quantification of at least two target components of a cell or tissue (including nucleic acid, polypeptide, organelle) using two differently radiolabeled detection reagents (all claimed). The method can be used to detect or monitor gene expression or to quantitatively compare gene expression for use in research, diagnostic and many pharmacogenomic analysis.

ADVANTAGE - The methods allow co-detection and quantitative analysis of gene expression using radioactive probes.

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6300958 B1

L8: Entry 12 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 9, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-638149
DERWENT-WEEK: 200173
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TITLE: Feature mapping for three-dimensional model generation, involves maintaining perpendicularity of intersections of isoparametric curves proximate to internal nodes on contoured portion of simulated surface

INVENTOR: MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-0118348 (July 17, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6300958 B1	October 9, 2001		020	G06F015/00

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 15/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6300958B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The perpendicularity of intersections of the isoparametric curves proximate to internal nodes on the contoured portions of a simulated surfaces (S), is maintained.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for simulated topological surface generation apparatus.

USE - For generating three-dimensional model and also implemented in geology oriented CAD software program, unfolding surfaces representing boundaries of geological layers while preserving the volume of layers, generating grids suitable for finite elements analysis, beautifying triangulated meshes by remeshing in domain space, constructing spline surfaces from triangulated meshes and performing computations such as geostatistical simulations in domain space.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces distortion of feature when the feature is mapped onto a contoured surface, and can be easily implemented, since it only requires an efficient representation of triangulated meshes provided by most CAD packages.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the two borders of a three-dimensional, contoured cut surface connected in texture space.

Simulated surfaces S

☐ 13. Document ID: JP 2003517155 W, WO 200144503 A1, FR 2802550 A1, AU 200125281 A, EP 1238111 A1, US 20030059809 A1

L8: Entry 13 of 43 File: DWPI May 20, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-536254
DERWENT-WEEK: 200334
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TITLE: Biochip having tree-shaped linker for attachment of nucleic acids, useful for studying gene expression, has reduced steric interference between nucleic acids

INVENTOR: DUMAS, S; MALLET, J ; VUJASINOVIC, T

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999FR-0015967 (December 17, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003517155 W	May 20, 2003		043	G01N033/53
WO 200144503 A1	June 21, 2001	F	046	C12Q001/68
FR 2802550 A1	June 22, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
AU 200125281 A	June 25, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
EP 1238111 A1	September 11, 2002	F	000	C12Q001/68
US 20030059809 A1	March 27, 2003		000	C12Q001/68

INT-CL (IPC): C12 M 1/00; C12 M 1/34; C12 N 15/09; C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/53; G01 N 33/543; G01 N 37/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200144503A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Biochip (A) comprises nucleic acids (I) immobilized on a support by a 'tree-shaped' linker comprising a polymer (II) of biological origin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) producing (A) by attaching the linker to a support, then attaching (I) to the linker; and

(2) producing (A) by attaching (I) to the linker, then attaching the complex to a support.

USE - (A) are used to study regulation of gene expression; for research into genes and their functions; to identify target molecules; for genetic diagnosis and for sequencing.

ADVANTAGE - The linkers can be used with any type of nucleic acid (including those

synthesized in situ) and any type of support. They overcome steric problems associated with conventional linkers, increase the surface area of presentation of (I) and allow a reduction in the number of attachments to the support that need to be made, while providing a high density of (I) in each dot. The preferred linkers are hydrophilic, so promote hybridization, and contain, at their ends groups suitable for covalent linkage. The spacing between different branches in the linker is large enough to prevent steric interference between attached (I). The use of a negatively charged support or linker improves selectivity and specificity of hybridization by reducing ionic interactions.

☐ 14. Document ID: JP 2003527346 W, WO 200138338 A1, FR 2802536 A1, AU 200121771 A, EP 1232167 A1, US 20030105060 A1

L8: Entry 14 of 43 File: DWPI Sep 16, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-441432
DERWENT-WEEK: 200362
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TITLE: New synthetic oligomannosides homologous with those of wall of infectious or pathogenic organism, used for diagnosis and treatment of infections, especially by Candida or Saccharomyces

INVENTOR: CHEVALIER, R; COLOMBEL, J ; ESNAULT, J ; JOUAULT, T ; MALLET, J ; POULAIN, D ; SENDID, B ; SINAY, P ; TRINEL, P ; COLOMBEL, J F ; MALLET, J M ; TRINEL, J A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999FR-0014747 (November 23, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003527346 W	September 16, 2003		114	C07H003/06
WO 200138338 A1	May 31, 2001	F	118	C07H003/06
FR 2802536 A1	June 22, 2001		000	C07H003/06
AU 200121771 A	June 4, 2001		000	C07H003/06
EP 1232167 A1	August 21, 2002	F	000	C07H003/06
US 20030105060 A1	June 5, 2003		000	A61K031/715

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/702; A61 K 31/715; A61 K 39/395; A61 P 31/10; A61 P 31/12; C07 H 3/06; C07 K 16/18; G01 N 33/543 ; G01 N 33/576

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200138338A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Synthetic oligomannosides (I) that are homologous with the oligomannosides of the walls of an infectious or pathogenic organism or their derivatives are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the preparation of (I).

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Used for detecting antibodies and preventing infection especially from Candida albicans and Saccharomyces cerevisiae and diagnosing Crohn's disease or viral hepatitis.

☐ 15. Document ID: JP 2003524391 W, WO 200040699 A2, AU 200023151 A, EP 1141241 A2, HU 200105066 A2, CN 1340098 A, KR 2002013487 A, MX 2001006852 A1

L8: Entry 15 of 43 File: DWPI Aug 19, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-465972
DERWENT-WEEK: 200356
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TITLE: Producing pure population of astrocytes useful for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders comprises incubating astrocytes in culture vessel and removing cells which have not attached to vessel

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; RIDET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-114758P (January 5, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003524391 W	August 19, 2003		054	C12N005/06
WO 200040699 A2	July 13, 2000	E	044	C12N005/06
AU 200023151 A	July 24, 2000		000	C12N005/06
EP 1141241 A2	October 10, 2001	E	000	C12N005/06
HU 200105066 A2	April 29, 2002		000	C12N005/06
CN 1340098 A	March 13, 2002		000	C12N005/06
KR 2002013487 A	February 20, 2002		000	C12N005/08
MX 2001006852 A1	October 1, 2001		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/7105; A61 K 31/711; A61 K 35/12; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 9/00; A61 P 19/08; A61 P 21/00; A61 P 25/08; A61 P 25/16; A61 P 25/28; A61 P 35/00; A61 P 43/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/08; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 15/09

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200040699A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A method (I) for producing a pure population of astrocytes, is new and comprises incubating a preparation of astrocytes in a culture vessel to enable attachment of the astrocytes to the vessel and removing cells which have not attached at a time of 48 hours from the beginning of the experiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method (I) for producing a pure population of astrocytes, is new and comprises:

(a) introducing a preparation of astrocytes to a culture vessel;

(b) incubating the astrocytes from step (a) under conditions enabling attachment of the astrocytes to the culture vessel; and

(c) removing cells which have not attached to the vessel at a time of about 48 hours from the beginning of step (a).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a pure population of astrocytes (II) produced by (I); and

(2) an implant (III) comprising (II).

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; nootropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Astrocytes provide support to neurons through the release of trophic factors that promote their survival and regeneration. They may be engineered to express transgenes

USE - The method is useful for producing a pure population of astrocytes (claimed) which may be used for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's, Huntington's and Alzheimer's or trauma to the central nervous system.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces a pure population of astrocytes which is free of microglial cells, compared to prior art methods and provides a cell preparation suitable for treating trauma to the CNS and neurodegenerative diseases.

☐ 16. Document ID: JP 2002529099 W, WO 200028062 A1, FR 2786198 A1, AU 200011654 A, EP 1129204 A1, HU 200104032 A2, MX 2001004609 A1, KR 2002013476 A, CN 1352694 A

L8: Entry 16 of 43 File: DWPI Sep 10, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-387422
DERWENT-WEEK: 200274
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TITLE: New nucleic acid for regulating gene expression, particularly expression of tyrosine hydroxylase for treatment of Parkinson's disease, includes the gene and tetracycline transactivator

INVENTOR: CORTI, O; MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-122600P (March 3, 1999), 1998FR-0014080 (November 9, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2002529099 W	September 10, 2002		051	C12N015/09
WO 200028062 A1	May 18, 2000	F	050	C12N015/861
FR 2786198 A1	May 26, 2000		000	C12N015/12
AU 200011654 A	May 29, 2000		000	C12N015/861
EP 1129204 A1	September 5, 2001	F	000	C12N015/861
HU 200104032 A2	February 28, 2002		000	C12N015/861
MX 2001004609 A1	July 1, 2001		000	A61K048/00
KR 2002013476 A	February 20, 2002		000	C12N015/861
CN 1352694 A	June 5, 2002		000	C12N015/861

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 15/861; A61 K 35/12; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/00; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/00; A61 P 25/16; A61 P 25/28; A61 P 37/00; A61 P 43/00; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 9/02; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/53; C12 N 15/63; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 15/861

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200028062A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Nucleic acid (I) comprises:

(i) first region (R1) encoding the transactivator (tTA) of the tetracycline-regulated system, controlled by a moderate promoter; and

(ii) second region (R2) comprising a nucleic acid of interest (II) under control of a promoter sensitive to tTA. R1 and R2 are arranged in the same transcriptional orientation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) vector containing (I);

(2) cell containing (I) or the vector of (a); and

(3) composition comprising cells of (b).

ACTIVITY - Antineurodegenerative; anticancer; anti-microbial; antiproliferative.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene replacement or induction of a specific immune response.

USE - (I), and vectors containing it, are specifically used to express (II) in vivo, particularly in the nervous system and especially expression of tyrosine hydroxylase for treatment of neurodegeneration (Parkinson's disease), nervous system injury and retinal degeneration. More generally (II) encodes a very wide range of therapeutic products, e.g. enzymes, blood factors, cytokines, tumor suppressors, antibodies etc., for (immuno)therapy of infections, cancer, autoimmune diseases, restenosis, genetic diseases etc., also antigens for vaccination or antisense sequences and ribozymes. (I) can also be used to make animal models of disease and for studying gene regulation etc.

ADVANTAGE - Compared with known systems for regulating gene expression, this system is more stable, specific and manageable. The use of a moderate promoter allows constitutive expression of tTA at levels too low to harm mammalian cells, resulting in a more precise control over transgene expression which is sustained for more than a month.

☐ 17. Document ID: JP 2003527816 W, WO 200005394 A1, FR 2781503 A1, AU 9949162 A, EP 1100946 A1

L8: Entry 17 of 43 File: DWPI Sep 24, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-182713
DERWENT-WEEK: 200365
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TITLE: New recombinant baculovirus, for use in human gene therapy of nervous system diseases

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; SARKIS, C ; SARKIS, C J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-122792P (March 4, 1999), 1998FR-0009457 (July 24, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2003527816 W	September 24, 2003		044	C12N015/09
WO 200005394 A1	February 3, 2000	F	045	C12N015/866
FR 2781503 A1	January 28, 2000		000	C12N015/866

AU 9949162 A	February 14, 2000		000	C12N015/866
EP 1100946 A1	May 23, 2001	F	000	C12N015/866

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/7088; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/22; A61 K 38/43; A61 K 38/46; A61 K 38/53; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/00; A61 P 25/08; A61 P 25/14; A61 P 25/16; A61 P 25/28; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/866

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200005394A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Recombinant baculovirus (A), or its derivative, containing a heterologous nucleic acid sequence (I) that encodes a product (II) useful for treating nervous system disorders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) population of nervous system cells (brain, spinal cord, neural, glial or ependymal cells) infected with (A);

(2) implants comprising human cells infected with (A), and

(3) a composition containing (A) plus a vehicle.

ACTIVITY - Antineurodegeneration; anti-epileptic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene replacement or antisense inhibition.

USE - (A) are useful in gene therapy to deliver (I) to nervous system cells, particularly for treatment or prevention of neurodegenerative and metabolic disorders that require specific expression in the nervous system. Particular conditions are Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases, amyotropic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis and lysosomal diseases such as MPSVII and Sly syndrome.

ADVANTAGE - (A) provide stable, localized expression of (I) in vivo. They do not express baculovirus proteins in mammalain cells, so should have low immunogenicity.

☐ 18. Document ID: AU 766153 B, FR 2774698 A1, WO 9941396 A1, ZA 9901070 A, AU 9920581 A, BR 9907759 A, EP 1053341 A1, NO 200004025 A, CZ 200002906 A3, CN 1290303 A, HU 200100660 A2, EP 1120466 A2, MX 2000007617 A1, KR 2001072544 A, JP 2002503476 W

L8: Entry 18 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 9, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-496116
DERWENT-WEEK: 200373
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TITLE: New recombinant nucleic acid comprising promoter, gene and neuron restrictive silencer sequences to direct neuron-specific expression, e.g. for gene therapy of neurological disease

INVENTOR: KIEFER, H; MALLET, J ; MILLECAMPS, S

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998FR-0001715 (February 12, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 766153 B	October 9, 2003		000	C12N015/86
FR 2774698 A1	August 13, 1999		033	C12N015/12
WO 9941396 A1	August 19, 1999	F	059	C12N015/86
ZA 9901070 A	October 27, 1999		067	C12N000/00
AU 9920581 A	August 30, 1999		000	C12N015/86
BR 9907759 A	October 17, 2000		000	C12N015/86
EP 1053341 A1	November 22, 2000	F	000	C12N015/86
NO 200004025 A	October 10, 2000		000	C12N000/00
CZ 200002906 A3	November 15, 2000		000	C12N015/86
CN 1290303 A	April 4, 2001		000	C12N015/86
HU 200100660 A2	June 28, 2001		000	C12N015/86
EP 1120466 A2	August 1, 2001	F	000	C12N015/86
MX 2000007617 A1	February 1, 2001		000	A61K048/00
KR 2001072544 A	July 31, 2001		000	C12N015/86
JP 2002503476 W	February 5, 2002		054	C12N015/09

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/711; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/28; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86; C12 P 21/02; C12 N 7/00; C12 R 1:93

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2774698A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - New recombinant nucleic acid (I) comprises a promoter; one or more NRSE (neuron restrictive silencer element) sequences and a therapeutic gene (II), arranged such that (II) is controlled by the promoter and this, in turn, is controlled by the NRSE sequences.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) vectors containing (I);

(b) defective recombinant virus (A) containing a gene under control of a promoter and NRSE sequences;

(c) cells containing (I), the vector or virus;

(d) composition containing (I), the vector or virus;

(e) chimeric promoter consisting of a ubiquitous promoter and one or more NRSE sequences.

ACTIVITY - Antineurodegenerative; anticancer; antioxidant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Selective suppression of gene expression in non-neuronal cells.

USE - (I) are used for transfer of (II) to nerve cells or tissues, particularly for gene therapy of diseases (degenerative or traumatic) of the spinal cord, or any central, peripheral or neuropsychiatric neurological condition. Other possible applications are recombinant production of gene products, vaccination, treatment of cancer, in research and for establishing animal models. Recombinant viruses derived from (I) can be used similarly.

ADVANTAGE - NRSE ensure nerve-specific expression of (II), in vivo or in vitro, even where the vector has little, if any, preference for nerve cells. They provide specificity by suppressing gene expression in non-neuronal cells, even when used with a strong promoter. NRSE are relatively short; easily combined with other regulators

and are potentiated when included in a viral vector.

☐ 19. Document ID: US 6632615 B2, WO 9859241 A1, FR 2764988 A1, AU 9882209 A, EP 920626 A1, BR 9806053 A, MX 9901589 A1, JP 2001500623 W, AU 748402 B, US 20020192840 A1, EP 920626 B1, DE 69811614 E, ES 2191316 T3

L8: Entry 19 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 14, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-095365
DERWENT-WEEK: 200368
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TITLE: Detection of an analyte using capture phase - having analyte-specific protein attached to an organic compound, particularly used in immunoassays to detect specific antigens or antibodies

INVENTOR: CHARLES, M; DELAIR, T ; LADAVIERE, C ; MALLET, J ; ROUSSEAU, A N ; MALLET, F ; NOVELLI-ROUSSEAU, A ; CHARLES, M H ; NOVELLI, R A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997FR-0008055 (June 20, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6632615 B2	October 14, 2003		000	G01N033/53
WO 9859241 A1	December 30, 1998	F	037	G01N033/543
FR 2764988 A1	December 24, 1998		000	G01N033/532
AU 9882209 A	January 4, 1999		000	G01N033/543
EP 920626 A1	June 9, 1999	F	000	G01N033/543
BR 9806053 A	August 31, 1999		000	G01N033/543
MX 9901589 A1	August 1, 1999		000	G01N033/543
JP 2001500623 W	January 16, 2001		028	G01N033/53
AU 748402 B	June 6, 2002		000	G01N033/543
US 20020192840 A1	December 19, 2002		000	G01N033/543
EP 920626 B1	February 26, 2003	F	000	G01N033/543
DE 69811614 E	April 3, 2003		000	G01N033/543
ES 2191316 T3	September 1, 2003		000	G01N033/543

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/395; A61 K 49/00; A61 K 51/00; C07 K 17/00; C12 N 15/85; C12 Q 1/00; G01 N 33/53; G01 N 33/532; G01 N 33/543

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9859241A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

In a method for revealing presence of a target biological material (A) by applying the test sample to a capture phase, then detecting bound (A), the new feature is that the capture phase comprises an organic compound (I) having at least one reactive group for reaction with at least one protein (II) able to recognise, or bind specifically and (in)directly to, (A).

(II) includes a site for specific covalent bonding to the reactive group in (I), which consists of at least one tag containing at least six contiguous lysine (or derivative) residues.

Also new are: (1) the specified capture phases; and (2) detection phases consisting

of the detection phase plus a marker.

USE - The method is used to bind, separate, isolate, detect and/or quantify (A), in (or from) a biological fluid, food or cell culture.

ADVANTAGE - Attachment to (I) ensures that (II) is in an active orientation, providing a more sensitive and high-performance detection.

☐ 20. Document ID: FR 2759460 A1, JP 2001513229 W, WO 9836340 A1, TW 364062 A, EP 1023652 A1, US 6181117 B1, KR 2000070104 A

L8: Entry 20 of 43 File: DWPI Aug 14, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-439945
DERWENT-WEEK: 200156
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TITLE: Electronic component power supply circuit for testing machine - has master and slave circuits which deliver current to tested component terminal while voltage regulator of master circuit controls power modules of both circuits

INVENTOR: IAFRATE, G; MALLET, J ; PETIT, R ; MALLET, J P

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997FR-0001695 (February 13, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2759460 A1	August 14, 1998		014	G01R031/3183
JP 2001513229 W	August 28, 2001		014	G05F001/00
WO 9836340 A1	August 20, 1998	F	000	G05F001/59
TW 364062 A	July 11, 1999		000	G01R031/00
EP 1023652 A1	August 2, 2000	F	000	G05F001/59
US 6181117 B1	January 30, 2001		000	G05F001/40
KR 2000070104 A	November 25, 2000		000	G05F001/59

INT-CL (IPC): G01 R 31/00; G01 R 31/26; G01 R 31/30; G01 R 31/3183; G05 F 1/00; G05 F 1/40; G05 F 1/59

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2759460A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The circuit includes two identical circuits (10,10), a master and a slave, which deliver a dc current to a terminal (20,20). The terminal is connected to a component (1) being tested. Each circuit includes a voltage regulator (11,11) and a power module (14,14) connected through electronically controlled switches (15,15).

The voltage regulator of the master circuit (11) controls both power modules through the two switches. Current measuring modules (16,16) are provided in each of the two circuits. The current measured is transmitted to an analog digital converter (17,17) connected to an adder module (18).

USE - For testing CMOS and other components operating at high currents e.g. microprocessors and microcontroller.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces testing time and generates steady voltage.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 6181117B EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

The circuit includes two identical circuits (10,10), a master and a slave, which deliver a dc current to a terminal (20,20). The terminal is connected to a component (1) being tested. Each circuit includes a voltage regulator (11,11) and a power module (14,14) connected through electronically controlled switches (15,15).

The voltage regulator of the master circuit (11) controls both power modules through the two switches. Current measuring modules (16,16) are provided in each of the two circuits. The current measured is transmitted to an analog digital converter (17,17) connected to an adder module (18).

USE - For testing CMOS and other components operating at high currents e.g. microprocessors and microcontroller.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces testing time and generates steady voltage.

☐ 21. Document ID: WO 9831395 A1, AU 9866143 A, NO 9903465 A, CZ 9902504 A3, EP 969875 A1, BR 9806912 A, SK 9900955 A3, HU 200000923 A2, MX 9906532 A1, KR 2000070272 A, JP 2002516607 W, AU 200229282 A, US 20020164303 A1, US 6552003 B2

L8: Entry 21 of 43 File: DWPI Jul 23, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-413822
DERWENT-WEEK: 200368
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TITLE: Delivering nucleic acid to motor neurons following intramuscular injection - useful to, e.g. protect against axonal degeneration and to treat nervous system disease or injury, particularly amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

INVENTOR: FINIELS, F; GIMENEZ-RIBOTTA, M ; MALLET, J ; PRIVAT, A ; REVAH, F ; GIMENEZRIBOTTA, M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997US-042247P (March 31, 1997), 1997US-0785074 (January 17, 1997), 2002AU-0029282 (March 28, 2002), 1999US-0356032 (July 16, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9831395 A1	July 23, 1998	E	080	A61K048/00
AU 9866143 A	August 7, 1998		000	
NO 9903465 A	September 9, 1999		000	A61K000/00
CZ 9902504 A3	November 17, 1999		000	A61K048/00
EP 969875 A1	January 12, 2000	E	000	A61K048/00
BR 9806912 A	May 16, 2000		000	A61K048/00
SK 9900955 A3	May 16, 2000		000	A61K048/00
HU 200000923 A2	July 28, 2000		000	A61K048/00
MX 9906532 A1	March 1, 2000		000	A61K048/00
KR 2000070272 A	November 25, 2000		000	A61K048/00
JP 2002516607 W	June 4, 2002		064	A61K048/00
AU 200229282 A	May 23, 2002		000	A61K048/00
US 20020164303 A1	November 7, 2002		000	A61K048/00

US 6552003 B2 April 22, 2003 000 A01N043/04

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 43/04; A61 K 0/00; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 17/02; A61 P 21/00; A61 P 25/02; C12 N 15/00; C12 N 15/86

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9831395A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Nucleic acid (I) is delivered to motor neurons by administering it to muscle from which it is transported to, and expresses protein (II) in, the neurons.

USE - The method is used to produce (II) at the post-synaptic ends of neuromuscular junctions and in the spinal cord, specifically: (i) to induce peripheral or collateral sprouting of motor neuron endings; (ii) to protect against axonal degeneration, and (iii) to treat nervous system impairment, particularly nerve damage and neurodegenerative diseases, specifically amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and spinal muscular atrophy of infancy. Viral vectors containing (I) are administered at 104-1014 (especially 106-1011) CFU. Delivery of naked DNA is also contemplated.

ADVANTAGE - Injection into muscle is a simple way of delivering genes selectively (by retrograde transport) to motor neurons, with high-yield infection (by viral vectors) of afferent neurons. By following a precise map of neuromuscular junctions, neurons in particular medullary functional stages can be infected, specifically and unilaterally. This represents a more specific and less traumatic alternative to stereotaxic injection into the medullary parenchyma.

☐ 22. Document ID: WO 9827206 A2, JP 2001510464 W, FR 2757524 A1, ZA 9711401 A, AU 9856673 A, NO 9903029 A, EP 946724 A2, CZ 9902194 A3, BR 9713968 A, SK 9900818 A3, HU 200001184 A2, MX 9905547 A1, KR 2000057698 A, AU 732438 B

L8: Entry 22 of 43 File: DWPI Jun 25, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-362775
DERWENT-WEEK: 200148
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TITLE: Basic helix-loop-helix polypeptide and related nucleic acid - with transcriptional activity, for targetting expression of genes to central nervous system and treatment of nervous disease

INVENTOR: ICARD-LIEPKAINS, C; MALLET, J ; RAVASSARD, P ; ICARD-LIEPKALNS, C ; ICARD, L C

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996FR-0015651 (December 19, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9827206 A2	June 25, 1998	F	028	C12N015/12
JP 2001510464 W	July 31, 2001		029	C07K014/47
FR 2757524 A1	June 26, 1998		000	C07K014/47
ZA 9711401 A	August 26, 1998		034	C07K000/00
AU 9856673 A	July 15, 1998		000	C12N015/12
NO 9903029 A	August 16, 1999		000	C07K000/00
EP 946724 A2	October 6, 1999	F	000	C12N015/12

CZ 9902194 A3	October 13, 1999	000	C12N015/12
BR 9713968 A	April 11, 2000	000	C12N015/12
SK 9900818 A3	May 16, 2000	000	C12N015/12
HU 200001184 A2	August 28, 2000	000	C12N015/12
MX 9905547 A1	October 1, 1999	000	C12N005/12
KR 2000057698 A	September 25, 2000	000	C12N015/12
AU 732438 B	April 26, 2001	000	C12N015/12

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/711; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/00; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/00; C07 H 0/00; C07 K 0/00; C07 K 14/47; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 5/12; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9827206A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) type polypeptide (I) with transcriptional activity shows sequence homology with known bHLH proteins only in the bHLH domain.

Also claimed are:

(1) a nucleic acid (II) encoding (I), and

(2) vectors containing (II).

USE - (I) is used to control and/or participate in gene expression, by acting as transcriptional activator, strictly dependent on the presence of an intact E box (CANNTG), particularly for targeting expression of proteins to the central nervous system (CNS).

(II) and the vector are used to treat nervous system disorders (all claimed).

Also sequences antisense to (II) can be used to control mRNA transcription.

☐ 23. Document ID: FR 2756380 A1, US 6263464 B1, WO 9824026 A1, EP 1010079 A1, TW 368605 A, KR 2000052898 A, JP 2001508565 W

L8: Entry 23 of 43 File: DWPI May 29, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-315009
DERWENT-WEEK: 200142
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TITLE: Test device for measurement of current use of electronic components - ensures that current values conform to pre-set values which are stored in test device memory, device having range of supply currents

INVENTOR: IAFRATE, G; MALLET, J ; PETIT, R ; MALLET, J P

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996FR-0014510 (November 25, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2756380 A1	May 29, 1998		018	G01R031/3181
US 6263464 B1	July 17, 2001		000	G01R031/28

WO 9824026 A1	June 4, 1998	F	000	G06F011/24
EP 1010079 A1	June 21, 2000	F	000	G06F011/24
TW 368605 A	September 1, 1999		000	G01R031/28
KR 2000052898 A	August 25, 2000		000	G06F011/24
JP 2001508565 W	June 26, 2001		020	G06F011/24

INT-CL (IPC): G01 R 19/25; G01 R 31/28; G01 R 31/317; G01 R 31/3181; G01 R 31/3193; G06 F 11/00; G06 F 11/24

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2756380A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The device comprises a supply circuit (240) with means for measurement of the supply current, a test sequencer (230) and a sequencer (250) or measurements, which has a flag for each line which indicates whether a current measurement is to be made or not.

The measurement sequencer has a multiple acquisition memory (252), with each line corresponding to a sequence line (251) for which the flag is positive i.e. indicates current measurement. The measurement sequencer further comprises a memory with limiting permissible current values and a means for comparing measured current values with stored permissible values.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Testing of micro-controllers and microprocessors or other VLSI circuits based on CMOS technology. Current ranges used for supply and testing can be chosen from a range of values, so that most appropriate value can be used for test. Thus electronic component will use a higher supply current when operating than when in standby mode. Time for testing is reduced and therefore component cost.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 6263464B EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

The device comprises a supply circuit (240) with means for measurement of the supply current, a test sequencer (230) and a sequencer (250) or measurements, which has a flag for each line which indicates whether a current measurement is to be made or not.

The measurement sequencer has a multiple acquisition memory (252), with each line corresponding to a sequence line (251) for which the flag is positive i.e. indicates current measurement. The measurement sequencer further comprises a memory with limiting permissible current values and a means for comparing measured current values with stored permissible values.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Testing of micro-controllers and microprocessors or other VLSI circuits based on CMOS technology. Current ranges used for supply and testing can be chosen from a range of values, so that most appropriate value can be used for test. Thus electronic component will use a higher supply current when operating than when in standby mode. Time for testing is reduced and therefore component cost.

☐ 24. Document ID: US 6723315 B1, WO 9811213 A1, FR 2753379 A1, ZA 9708257 A, AU 9742125 A, NO 9901158 A, CZ 9900847 A3, EP 929671 A1, CN 1225131 A, SK 9900318 A3, BR 9711955 A, HU 9903779 A2, MX 9900533 A1, JP 2001504088 W, KR 2001029506 A, AU 740641 B, NZ 507508 A

L8: Entry 24 of 43 File: DWPI Apr 20, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-250957

DERWENT-WEEK: 200427
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TITLE: Composition for treating amyotrophic lateral sclerosis - comprises system for expression of two neurotrophic factor(s)

INVENTOR: HAASE, G; KAHN, A ; KENNEL, P ; MALLET, J ; REVAH, F ; KHAN, A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996FR-0011186 (September 13, 1996), 1997WO-FR01599 (September 10, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6723315 B1	April 20, 2004		000	A01N063/00
WO 9811213 A1	March 19, 1998	F	049	C12N015/12
FR 2753379 A1	March 20, 1998		000	A61K048/00
ZA 9708257 A	June 24, 1998		044	A61K000/00
AU 9742125 A	April 2, 1998		000	C12N015/12
NO 9901158 A	March 10, 1999		000	A61K000/00
CZ 9900847 A3	June 16, 1999		000	C12N015/12
EP 929671 A1	July 21, 1999	F	000	C12N015/12
CN 1225131 A	August 4, 1999		000	C12N015/12
SK 9900318 A3	October 8, 1999		000	C12N015/12
BR 9711955 A	August 24, 1999		000	C12N015/12
HU 9903779 A2	March 28, 2000		000	C12N015/12
MX 9900533 A1	August 1, 1999		000	C12N015/12
JP 2001504088 W	March 27, 2001		043	A61K048/00
KR 2001029506 A	April 6, 2001		000	A61K048/00
AU 740641 B	November 8, 2001		000	C12N015/12
NZ 507508 A	December 20, 2002		000	C12N015/12

740641 B , NZ 507508 A INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 63/00; A01 N 65/00; A61 K 0/00; A61 K 31/426; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/00; C12 N 15/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/63; C12 N 15/86

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9811213A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The following are claimed: (1) a composition for treating motor neuron diseases, comprising a system for expression of two neurotrophic factors, and (2) therapeutic composition comprising a system for expression of neurotrophic factors and riluzole, for simultaneous or sequential administration.

USE - The compositions are especially useful for gene therapy of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

☐ 25. Document ID: WO 9740172 A1, US 6432701 B1, FR 2748032 A1, ZA 9703510 A, AU 9726410 A, NO 9804879 A, CZ 9803403 A3, EP 895542 A1, SK 9801469 A3, BR 9708964 A, HU 9902298 A2, JP 2000508904 W, AU 722960 B, MX 9808791 A1, KR 2000010608 A

L8: Entry 25 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 30, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-549358

DERWENT-WEEK: 200255
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TITLE: Transcription enhancers derived from first intron of tyrosine hydroxylase gene - useful in expression vectors for producing proteins especially for gene therapy

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; MELONI, R ; RAVASSARD, P ; TREILHOU, F ; THEILHOU, F

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996FR-0005223 (April 25, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9740172 A1	October 30, 1997	F	042	C12N015/53
US 6432701 B1	August 13, 2002		000	C12N015/00
FR 2748032 A1	October 31, 1997		032	C12N015/12
ZA 9703510 A	January 28, 1998		041	C12N000/00
AU 9726410 A	November 12, 1997		000	
NO 9804879 A	October 19, 1998		000	C12N000/00
CZ 9803403 A3	January 13, 1999		000	
EP 895542 A1	February 10, 1999	F	000	
SK 9801469 A3	April 13, 1999		000	
BR 9708964 A	August 3, 1999		000	
HU 9902298 A2	November 29, 1999		000	
JP 2000508904 W	July 18, 2000		043	C12N015/09
AU 722960 B	August 17, 2000		000	C12N015/53
MX 9808791 A1	March 1, 1999		000	C12N015/53
KR 2000010608 A	February 15, 2000		000	C12N015/53

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 0/00; C07 H 0/00; C07 K 0/00; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 15/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/53; C12 N 15/74; C12 N 15/79; C12 N 15/85; C12 N 15/86; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6432701B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A new isolated DNA fragment (A) which has transcription enhancing activity is defined as: (a) consisting of part of the first intron of the tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene, especially an allele of the HUMTHO1 microsatellite; or (b) possessing the sequence (I): (TCAT)n-(CAT)o-(TCAT)p (I) n = 1-50; o = 0-20; and p = 0-50.

USE - The new enhancers are incorporated into expression cassettes and plasmid or viral vectors for expressing proteins in vitro, in vivo or ex vivo. They are especially intended for use in mammalian cells for gene therapy, e.g. of cancer or restenosis.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9740172A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A new isolated DNA fragment (A) which has transcription enhancing activity is defined as: (a) consisting of part of the first intron of the tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene, especially an allele of the HUMTHO1 microsatellite; or (b) possessing the sequence (I): (TCAT)n-(CAT)o-(TCAT)p (I) n = 1-50; o = 0-20; and p = 0-50.

USE - The new enhancers are incorporated into expression cassettes and plasmid or viral vectors for expressing proteins in vitro, in vivo or ex vivo. They are especially intended for use in mammalian cells for gene therapy, e.g. of cancer or restenosis.

☐ 26. Document ID: CZ 291234 B6, WO 9634980 A1, FR 2733766 A1, AU 9657678 A, NO 9704974 A, CZ 9703467 A3, EP 826068 A1, SK 9701479 A3, BR 9608432 A, HU 9802918 A2, JP 11504809 W, MX 9708251 A1, NZ 308132 A, KR 99008221 A, AU 715264 B, EP 826068 B1, DE 69608682 E, ES 2148760 T3, US 6210879 B1, RO 116731 B1, SK 282119 B6, MX 201607 B, CN 1183122 A

L8: Entry 26 of 43 File: DWPI Jan 15, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-506180
DERWENT-WEEK: 200309
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TITLE: Diagnosing schizophrenia by detecting tyrosine hydroxylase Ep allele - using new PCR primers, also for genetic characterisation and detection of pre-disposition to schizophrenia

INVENTOR: LAURENT, C; MALLET, J ; MELONI, R

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995FR-0005264 (May 3, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
CZ 291234 B6	January 15, 2003		000	C12Q001/68
WO 9634980 A1	November 7, 1996	F	030	C12Q001/68
FR 2733766 A1	November 8, 1996		020	C12Q001/68
AU 9657678 A	November 21, 1996		000	C12Q001/68
NO 9704974 A	October 28, 1997		000	C12Q001/68
CZ 9703467 A3	January 14, 1998		000	C12Q001/68
EP 826068 A1	March 4, 1998	F	000	C12Q001/68
SK 9701479 A3	May 6, 1998		000	C12Q001/68
BR 9608432 A	March 2, 1999		000	C12Q001/68
HU 9802918 A2	March 29, 1999		000	C12Q001/68
JP 11504809 W	May 11, 1999		030	C12Q001/68
MX 9708251 A1	January 1, 1998		000	C12Q001/68
NZ 308132 A	October 28, 1999		000	C12Q001/68
KR 99008221 A	January 25, 1999		000	C12Q001/68
AU 715264 B	January 20, 2000		000	C12Q001/68
EP 826068 B1	May 31, 2000	F	000	C12Q001/68
DE 69608682 E	July 6, 2000		000	C12Q001/68
ES 2148760 T3	October 16, 2000		000	C12Q001/68
US 6210879 B1	April 3, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
RO 116731 B1	May 30, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
SK 282119 B6	November 6, 2001		000	C12Q001/68
MX 201607 B	April 27, 2001		000	C07H021/04
CN 1183122 A	May 27, 1998		000	C12Q001/68

DE 69608682 E INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/00; C07 H 21/04; C12 N 15/09; C12 P 19/34; C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 826068B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Schizophrenia is diagnosed by detecting in vitro presence of the Ep allele of the microsatellite HUMTH01 in the TH (tyrosine hydroxylase) gene. Also new are: (1) primer pairs for amplifying a fragment of less than 300 bp comprising HUMTH01 and a flanking sequence and (2) kits contg. these pairs.

USE - The method is used for diagnosis, genetic characterisation and subtyping of schizophrenia and to detect predisposition to this disease. It may also allow better selection of treatments for schizophrenia.

ADVANTAGE - Schizophrenia can now be diagnosed without relaying entirely on clinical assessments.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 6210879B EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Schizophrenia is diagnosed by detecting in vitro presence of the Ep allele of the microsatellite HUMTH01 in the TH (tyrosine hydroxylase) gene. Also new are: (1) primer pairs for amplifying a fragment of less than 300 bp comprising HUMTH01 and a flanking sequence and (2) kits contg. these pairs.

USE - The method is used for diagnosis, genetic characterisation and subtyping of schizophrenia and to detect predisposition to this disease. It may also allow better selection of treatments for schizophrenia.

ADVANTAGE - Schizophrenia can now be diagnosed without relaying entirely on clinical assessments.

Schizophrenia is diagnosed by detecting in vitro presence of the Ep allele of the microsatellite HUMTH01 in the TH (tyrosine hydroxylase) gene. Also new are: (1) primer pairs for amplifying a fragment of less than 300 bp comprising HUMTH01 and a flanking sequence and (2) kits contg. these pairs.

USE - The method is used for diagnosis, genetic characterisation and subtyping of schizophrenia and to detect predisposition to this disease. It may also allow better selection of treatments for schizophrenia.

ADVANTAGE - Schizophrenia can now be diagnosed without relaying entirely on clinical assessments.

WO 9634980A

☐ 27. Document ID: WO 9618740 A1, FR 2727867 A1, AU 9643502 A, FI 9702491 A, NO 9702712 A, CZ 9701806 A3, EP 797677 A1, SK 9700745 A3, HU 77258 T, BR 9510090 A, MX 9704102 A1, JP 10510428 W, KR 98700424 A, AU 712775 B, US 6632427 B1

L8: Entry 27 of 43 File: DWPI Jun 20, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-300657
DERWENT-WEEK: 200368
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TITLE: Use of recombinant adenovirus to transfer genes into medullary motor neurons - by i.m. admin., for gene therapy of neuro-degenerative diseases, esp. for treatment of medullary trauma(s), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, type I spinal amyotrophies etc.

INVENTOR: FINIELS, F; GIMENEZ-RIBOTTA, M ; MALLET, J ; PRIVAT, A ; REVAH, F ;

GIMENEZ, R M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0015014 (December 13, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9618740 A1	June 20, 1996	F	027	C12N015/86
FR 2727867 A1	June 14, 1996		016	A61K048/00
AU 9643502 A	July 3, 1996		000	C12N015/86
FI 9702491 A	June 12, 1997		000	C12N000/00
NO 9702712 A	June 12, 1997		000	C12N015/86
CZ 9701806 A3	September 17, 1997		000	C12N015/86
EP 797677 A1	October 1, 1997	F	000	C12N015/86
SK 9700745 A3	December 10, 1997		000	C12N015/86
HU 77258 T	March 2, 1998		000	C12N015/86
BR 9510090 A	July 14, 1998		000	C12N015/86
MX 9704102 A1	September 1, 1997		000	C12N015/86
JP 10510428 W	October 13, 1998		026	C12N015/09
KR 98700424 A	March 30, 1998		000	C12N015/86
AU 712775 B	November 18, 1999		000	C12N015/86
US 6632427 B1	October 14, 2003		000	A01N063/00

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 43/04; A01 N 63/00; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 15/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/86

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9618740A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Use of a recombinant adenovirus (rAd) comprising a nucleic acid (NA) of interest (which lacks at least part of the E1 region and at least part of the E3 and/or E4 regions) for transferring NA into medullary motor neurons (MMN) by i.m. admin. is new.

USE - The rAd provides a means of delivering gene therapy, esp. for the treatment of medullary traumas or diseases associated with motor neuron degeneration. Depending on the particular disorder the NA may encode a growth factor, a neurotrophic factor, cytokine, neuro-transmitter, enzyme or receptor. Examples of motor neuron neuropathies amenable to such gene therapy include amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, type I spinal amyotrophies (Werdnig Hoffman disease), type II or III spinal amyotrophies (Kugelberg-Welander disease) and spinal bulbar amyotrophies (such as Kennedy's disease).

ADVANTAGE - The admin. of rAd by i.m. injection (pref. at several points along the same muscle) allows the vector to be precisely targetted to the particular medullary stage where therapy is required. The rAd's are adsorbed at the neuromuscular junctions and then travel along the axon by retrograde transport into the cell body of motor neurons (i.e. into the ventral horn of the spinal cord).

☐ 28. Document ID: WO 9605301 A1, US 6235497 B1, FR 2723749 A1, AU 9531693 A, ZA 9506847 A, EP 773998 A1, JP 10503936 W

L8: Entry 28 of 43 File: DWPI Feb 22, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-139697

DERWENT-WEEK: 200130
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TITLE: Vector contg. nucleic acid encoding acetyl:choline vesicular transporter - useful in gene therapy of nervous system diseases, also related promoters and transgenic animals

INVENTOR: BEJANIN, S; BERRARD, S ; CERVINI, R ; MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0010044 (August 16, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9605301 A1	February 22, 1996	F	032	C12N015/12
US 6235497 B1	May 22, 2001		000	C12N015/12
FR 2723749 A1	February 23, 1996		020	C12N015/54
AU 9531693 A	March 7, 1996		000	C12N015/12
ZA 9506847 A	June 26, 1996		035	C12N000/00
EP 773998 A1	May 21, 1997	F	000	C12N015/12
JP 10503936 W	April 14, 1998		033	C12N015/09

INT-CL (IPC): A01 K 67/027; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/00; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 48/00; C07 H 0/00; C07 K 14/705; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/54; C12 N 15/63; C12 N 15/86; C12 P 21/02; G01 N 0/00; C12 P 21/02; C12 R 1:91

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6235497B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Vector contg. a nucleic acid sequence (I) encoding a protein (II) involved in vesicular transport of acetylcholine (ACh) is new. Also new are: (1) promoter regions able to express (I) characterised in that the promoter region is between positions 584 and 1027 and/or 2 and 583 of (I); and (2) transgenic animals having in their genome at least one sequence encoding (II). The specification includes two cDNA sequences encoding (II) with 3925 and 1593 bp (the smaller being a fragment of the larger).

USE - The vectors are used in gene therapy of nervous system diseases and (II) can also be used therapeutically. Also contemplated (not claimed) is use of corresponding antisense nucleic acid to control translation of cellular mRNA. The new promoters can be used to target expression of protein in cholinergic neurons and to control expression of (II).
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9605301A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Vector contg. a nucleic acid sequence (I) encoding a protein (II) involved in vesicular transport of acetylcholine (ACh) is new. Also new are: (1) promoter regions able to express (I) characterised in that the promoter region is between positions 584 and 1027 and/or 2 and 583 of (I); and (2) transgenic animals having in their genome at least one sequence encoding (II). The specification includes two cDNA sequences encoding (II) with 3925 and 1593 bp (the smaller being a fragment of the larger).

USE - The vectors are used in gene therapy of nervous system diseases and (II) can also be used therapeutically. Also contemplated (not claimed) is use of corresponding antisense nucleic acid to control translation of cellular mRNA. The new promoters can be used to target expression of protein in cholinergic neurons and to control expression of (II).

☐ 29. Document ID: US 20040175363 A1, FR 2723588 A1, WO 9605320 A1, AU 9530826 A, ZA 9506678 A, NO 9700282 A, FI 9700579 A, EP 775213 A1, MX 9700851 A1, JP 10504193 W, AU 710727 B, US 20010029249 A1

L8: Entry 29 of 43 File: DWPI Sep 9, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-131332
DERWENT-WEEK: 200459
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TITLE: Recombinant defective adenovirus expressing glutathione peroxidase - useful for treatment of neuro-degenerative diseases, e.g. Parkinsons, Alzheimer's, Huntingdon's, atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease

INVENTOR: BARKATS, M; MALLET, J ; REVAH, F

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0009982 (August 12, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20040175363 A1	September 9, 2004		000	A61K048/00
FR 2723588 A1	February 16, 1996		018	C12N007/01
WO 9605320 A1	February 22, 1996	F	024	C12N015/86
AU 9530826 A	March 7, 1996		000	C12N015/86
ZA 9506678 A	May 29, 1996		028	A61K000/00
NO 9700282 A	January 22, 1997		000	C12N000/00
FI 9700579 A	February 11, 1997		000	C12N000/00
EP 775213 A1	May 28, 1997	F	000	C12N015/86
MX 9700851 A1	April 1, 1997		000	C12N015/86
JP 10504193 W	April 28, 1998		022	C12N015/09
AU 710727 B	September 30, 1999		000	C12N015/86
US 20010029249 A1	October 11, 2001		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 0/00; A61 K 9/08; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/43; A61 K 38/44; A61 K 47/36; A61 K 47/42; A61 K 48/00; C07 H 21/04; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 5/08; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 9/08; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 15/861

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2723588A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Recombinant defective adenovirus comprising a DNA sequence (I) encoding at least part of glutathione peroxidase (II) or one of its derivs, is new.

Also claimed are:(1) mammalian cells infected with this virus, and(2) implants contg. such cells and an extracellular matrix (ECM).

USE - The viruses and implants can be used for the treatment and prevention of neurodegenerative diseases, specifically Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntingdon's diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, trisomy 21, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, liver cirrhosis, diabetes, cataract, cerebral ischaemia, cranial trauma, respiratory distress syndrome, cancers and aging. (I) is involved in the regulation of the concn. of active oxygen species. The viruses should be administered by injection, in a compsn. contg. 104-1014 (pref. 106-1010) pfu/ml. The implants contain

105-1010 (pref. 106-108) infected cells.

ADVANTAGE - The viruses provide stable, localised expression of therapeutically useful amts. of (II) and they infect target cells very efficiently (so only a small vol. of virus suspension is needed) and remain localised at the side of injection without spreading to adjacent regions of the brain.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US20010029249A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Recombinant defective adenovirus comprising a DNA sequence (I) encoding at least part of glutathione peroxidase (II) or one of its derivs, is new.

Also claimed are:(1) mammalian cells infected with this virus, and(2) implants contg. such cells and an extracellular matrix (ECM).

USE - The viruses and implants can be used for the treatment and prevention of neurodegenerative diseases, specifically Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntingdon's diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, trisomy 21, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, liver cirrhosis, diabetes, cataract, cerebral ischaemia, cranial trauma, respiratory distress syndrome, cancers and aging. (I) is involved in the regulation of the concn. of active oxygen species. The viruses should be administered by injection, in a compsn. contg. 104-1014 (pref. 106-1010) pfu/ml. The implants contain 105-1010 (pref. 106-108) infected cells.

ADVANTAGE - The viruses provide stable, localised expression of therapeutically useful amts. of (II) and they infect target cells very efficiently (so only a small vol. of virus suspension is needed) and remain localised at the side of injection without spreading to adjacent regions of the brain.

☐ 30. Document ID: US 20030059455 A1, WO 9600790 A1, FR 2721943 A1, AU 9528905 A, ZA 9505289 A, FI 9605231 A, NO 9605406 A, EP 774008 A1, MX 9606327 A1, JP 10505485 W, AU 9944454 A, AU 200229281 A, AU 747287 B

L8: Entry 30 of 43 File: DWPI Mar 27, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-077500
DERWENT-WEEK: 200325
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TITLE: Recombinant defective adenovirus contg. DNA encoding superoxidedismutase (SOD) - also transfected cells and implants contg. them, used to treat neuro-degenerative diseases and excessive SOD expression

INVENTOR: BARKATS, M; MALLET, J ; PERRICAUDET, M ; REVAH, F

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0008029 (June 29, 1994), 2002AU-0029281 (March 28, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030059455 A1	March 27, 2003		000	A61K048/00
WO 9600790 A1	January 11, 1996	F	025	C12N015/86
FR 2721943 A1	January 5, 1996		018	C12N007/01
AU 9528905 A	January 25, 1996		000	C12N015/86
ZA 9505289 A	March 27, 1996		033	A61K000/00
FI 9605231 A	December 27, 1996		000	C12N000/00

NO 9605406 A	December 16, 1996		000	C12N015/86
EP 774008 A1	May 21, 1997	F	000	C12N015/86
MX 9606327 A1	March 1, 1997		000	C12N015/86
JP 10505485 W	June 2, 1998		026	C12N015/09
AU 9944454 A	October 7, 1999		000	C12N015/86
AU 200229281 A	May 16, 2002		000	A61K038/43
AU 747287 B	May 16, 2002		000	C12N015/86

INT-CL (IPC): A01 K 67/027; A61 K 0/00; A61 K 9/00; A61 K 9/70; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 38/43; A61 K 38/44; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 9/02; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/53; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 15/861

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9600790A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Recombinant defective adenovirus contains 1 DNA sequence (I) encoding all (or an active part) of a superoxide dismutase (SOD) or a deriv.

Also new are:(1) mammalian cells infected by such viruses, and(2) implants contg. the infected cells plus an extracellular matrix (ECM).

USE - The viruses can be used in the treatment of neurodegenerative disease, esp. for the treatment/prevention of Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntington's diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or trisomy 21 (claimed), atherosclerosis, Cardiovascular disease, liver cirrhosis, diabetes, cataracts and ageing. Where (I) encodes an antisense sequence or negative mutant, the viruses can be used to control excessive prodn. of SOD. The virus can be administered e.g. topically, orally and parenterally, partic. by stereotaxic injection.

ADVANTAGE - The adenovirus infects target cells very efficiently so only small vols. of viral suspension are needed, but the virus remains strictly localised at the site of injection, without diffusion to other parts of the brain.

☐ 31. Document ID: US 6685934 B1, WO 9526409 A1, FR 2718150 A1, AU 9521425 A, ZA 9502563 A, EP 753067 A1, JP 09510621 W

L8: Entry 31 of 43 File: DWPI Feb 3, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-358366
DERWENT-WEEK: 200413
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TITLE: Recombinant adenovirus contg. sequence for basic fibroblast growth factor - infected cells and implants contg. them, for gene therapy treatment of neuro-generative diseases

INVENTOR: ABITBOL, M; MALLET, J ; PERRICAUDET, M ; REVAH, F ; ROUSTAN, P ; VIGNE, E

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0003682 (March 29, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6685934 B1	February 3, 2004		000	A01N063/00
WO 9526409 A1	October 5, 1995	F	025	C12N015/86

FR 2718150 A1	October 6, 1995		000	C12N007/01
AU 9521425 A	October 17, 1995		000	C12N015/86
ZA 9502563 A	February 28, 1996		024	A61K000/00
EP 753067 A1	January 15, 1997	F	000	C12N015/86
JP 09510621 W	October 28, 1997		027	C12N015/09

INT-CL (IPC): A01 H 0/00; A01 N 63/00; A61 K 0/00; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/16; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 38/27; A61 K 47/30; A61 K 48/00; C07 H 21/04; C07 K 14/50; C12 N 5/00; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9526409A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Defective recombinant adenovirus contains 1 DNA sequence (I) encoding all, or an active part of, basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) or 1 of its derivs.

Also new are:(a) cells infected with these viruses;(b) implants comprising the infected cells and an extracellular matrix, and(c) a pharmaceutical compsn. contg. the viruses.

USE - The viruses are useful for treating or preventing neurological disorders, e.g. Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntington's diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and retinopathy (claimed), epilepsy and vascular dementia through gene therapy. The implants contg. infected cells are used similarly and the vectors can be used in antisense applications to modulate bFGF prodn.. Compsns. are administered by injection (esp. directly into the nervous system), or in standard opthalmic formulations (eye-drops or ointments). Formulations contain 104-1014 (pref. 106-1010) pfu/ ml.

ADVANTAGE - The vectors provide stable and localised prodn. of bFGF, avoiding the side effects of systemic admin.. The viruses have no cytopathic effect, infect nerve cells very efficiently (so only small vols. of viral suspension are needed) and remain strictly localised at the injection site without diffusion into adjacent areas of the brain.

☐ 32. Document ID: KR 403707 B, FR 2717824 A1, WO 9526408 A1, AU 9521411 A, ZA 9502433 A, NO 9603907 A, FI 9603805 A, EP 752004 A1, JP 09510620 W, KR 97702373 A, MX 9604024 A1, AU 704910 B, US 6245330 B1, US 20020031493 A1

L8: Entry 32 of 43 File: DWPI Feb 11, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-338790
DERWENT-WEEK: 200438
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TITLE: New defective adenovirus contg. DNA for glial derived neurotrophic factor - for preventing or treating neuro-degenerative diseases, also infected mammalian cells and implants contg. them

INVENTOR: HORELLOU, P; MALLET, J ; PERRICAUDET, M ; REVAH, F ; VIGNE, E

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0003542 (March 25, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC

KR 403707 B	February 11, 2004		000	C12N015/86
FR 2717824 A1	September 29, 1995		022	C12N007/01
WO 9526408 A1	October 5, 1995	F	026	C12N015/86
AU 9521411 A	October 17, 1995		000	C12N015/86
ZA 9502433 A	March 27, 1996		024	C12M000/00
NO 9603907 A	September 18, 1996		000	C12N015/86
FI 9603805 A	September 24, 1996		000	C12N000/00
EP 752004 A1	January 8, 1997	F	000	C12N015/86
JP 09510620 W	October 28, 1997		025	C12N015/09
KR 97702373 A	May 13, 1997		000	C12N015/86
MX 9604024 A1	September 1, 1997		000	C12N015/86
AU 704910 B	May 6, 1999		000	C12N015/86
US 6245330 B1	June 12, 2001		000	A61K048/00
US 20020031493 A1	March 14, 2002		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/00; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 38/27; A61 K 39/235; A61 K 47/48; A61 K 48/00; A61 L 27/00; C07 H 21/04; C07 K 14/475; C12 M 0/00; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 15/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 15/88

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2717824A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

New defective recombinant adenovirus contains at least one DNA sequence (I) coding for all, or an active part of, glial-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) or its derivs. Also new are: (1) mammalian cells infected with the virus; and (2) implants contg. such cells in an extracellular matrix.

USE - These viruses are useful, in gene therapy, for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntington's diseases or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (claimed), also epilepsy and vascular dementia.

ADVANTAGE - The viruses provide stable, localised prodn. of active GDNF in the nervous system without any cytophatic effect. The adenoviruses infect nerve cells very efficiently, so only small vols. of viral suspension are required for infection and remain strictly localised at the site of infection without diffusing into neighbouring regions of the brain.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 6245330B EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

New defective recombinant adenovirus contains at least one DNA sequence (I) coding for all, or an active part of, glial-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) or its derivs. Also new are: (1) mammalian cells infected with the virus; and (2) implants contg. such cells in an extracellular matrix.

USE - These viruses are useful, in gene therapy, for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntington's diseases or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (claimed), also epilepsy and vascular dementia.

ADVANTAGE - The viruses provide stable, localised prodn. of active GDNF in the nervous system without any cytophatic effect. The adenoviruses infect nerve cells very efficiently, so only small vols. of viral suspension are required for infection and remain strictly localised at the site of infection without diffusing into neighbouring regions of the brain.

US20020031493A

New defective recombinant adenovirus contains at least one DNA sequence (I) coding

for all, or an active part of, glial-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) or its derivs. Also new are: (1) mammalian cells infected with the virus; and (2) implants contg. such cells in an extracellular matrix.

USE - These viruses are useful, in gene therapy, for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Huntington's diseases or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (claimed), also epilepsy and vascular dementia.

ADVANTAGE - The viruses provide stable, localised prodn. of active GDNF in the nervous system without any cytophatic effect. The adenoviruses infect nerve cells very efficiently, so only small vols. of viral suspension are required for infection and remain strictly localised at the site of infection without diffusing into neighbouring regions of the brain.

☐ 33. Document ID: KR 403893 B, WO 9525805 A1, FR 2717823 A1, AU 9521406 A, ZA 9502286 A, FR 2726575 A1, NO 9603806 A, FI 9603755 A, EP 752003 A1, JP 09511394 W, KR 97701785 A, MX 9604026 A1, AU 9942334 A, US 20020028212 A1, AU 200229284 A, MX 207876 B

L8: Entry 33 of 43 File: DWPI Feb 19, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-351154
DERWENT-WEEK: 200441
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TITLE: Recombinant defective virus contg. DNA encoding glutamate decarboxylase - for gene therapy of neuro-degenerative diseases, also infected mammalian cells and implants contg. them

INVENTOR: BEMELMANS, A; GEOFFROY, M ; HORELLOU, P ; JULIEN, J ; MALLET, J ; PERRICAUDET, M ; ROBERT, J ; VIGNE, E ; JULIEN, J F ; DEMELMANS, A ; GEOFFROY, M C ; ROBERT, J J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0013487 (November 9, 1994), 1994FR-0003411 (March 23, 1994), 2002AU-0029284 (March 28, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
KR 403893 B	February 19, 2004		000	C12N015/86
WO 9525805 A1	September 28, 1995	F	043	C12N015/86
FR 2717823 A1	September 29, 1995		024	C12N007/01
AU 9521406 A	October 9, 1995		000	C12N015/86
ZA 9502286 A	March 27, 1996		053	C12M000/00
FR 2726575 A1	May 10, 1996		038	C12N007/01
NO 9603806 A	September 11, 1996		000	C12N000/00
FI 9603755 A	September 20, 1996		000	C12N000/00
EP 752003 A1	January 8, 1997	F	000	C12N015/86
JP 09511394 W	November 18, 1997		045	C12N015/09
KR 97701785 A	April 12, 1997		000	C12N015/86
MX 9604026 A1	September 1, 1997		000	C12N015/86
AU 9942334 A	October 7, 1999		000	C12N015/86
US 20020028212 A1	March 7, 2002		000	A61K039/12
AU 200229284 A	May 16, 2002		000	A61K048/00

B INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/00; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/46; A61 K 39/12; A61 K 39/235; A61 K 47/48; A61 K 48/00; A61 L 27/00; C07 H 21/04; C12 M 0/00; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 9/88; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/60; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 15/88; C12 N 15/09; C12 R 1:91

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020028212A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Recombinant defective virus contg. a DNA sequence (I) encoding a protein (II) with glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) activity, is new.

Also new are:(1) a virus as above where the DNA is cDNA or gDNA which is under the control of a LTR-RSV promoter (which can be expressed in the majority of nerve cells);(2) a pharmaceutical compsn. contg. the virus;(3) mammalian cells infected with this virus, and(4) implants contg. these cells and an extracellular matrix.

USE - The virus is used, in gene therapy, for treating and/or preventing neurodegenerative diseases, partic. Parkinson's, Alzheimer's or Huntington's diseases, epilepsy or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (claimed). More generally, any cerebral lesions of excito-toxic origin can be treated. The virus can also be used to induce tolerance to GAD in pre-diabetic patients to prevent the autoimmune response that causes diabetes, implants can be used similarly. Expression of GAD improves, or induces, synthesis of the neuro-transmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) from glutamate, so has anticonvulsant and neuroprotective activities. Viral compsns. are pref. admin. by injection, esp. directly into the nervous system.

ADVANTAGE - The virus provides stable, localised and efficient expression of active GAD without cytopathic effects. Adenoviral and retroviral vectors provide efficient infection of nerve cells, can be produced at high titres (allowing the use of small vols. of viral suspension) and remain at the site of injection without diffusion to neighbouring cells.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9525805A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Recombinant defective virus contg. a DNA sequence (I) encoding a protein (II) with glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) activity, is new.

Also new are:(1) a virus as above where the DNA is cDNA or gDNA which is under the control of a LTR-RSV promoter (which can be expressed in the majority of nerve cells);(2) a pharmaceutical compsn. contg. the virus;(3) mammalian cells infected with this virus, and(4) implants contg. these cells and an extracellular matrix.

USE - The virus is used, in gene therapy, for treating and/or preventing neurodegenerative diseases, partic. Parkinson's, Alzheimer's or Huntington's diseases, epilepsy or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (claimed). More generally, any cerebral lesions of excito-toxic origin can be treated. The virus can also be used to induce tolerance to GAD in pre-diabetic patients to prevent the autoimmune response that causes diabetes, implants can be used similarly. Expression of GAD improves, or induces, synthesis of the neuro-transmitter gamma -aminobutyric acid (GABA) from glutamate, so has anticonvulsant and neuroprotective activities. Viral compsns. are pref. admin. by injection, esp. directly into the nervous system.

ADVANTAGE - The virus provides stable, localised and efficient expression of active GAD without cytopathic effects. Adenoviral and retroviral vectors provide efficient infection of nerve cells, can be produced at high titres (allowing the use of small vols. of viral suspension) and remain at the site of injection without diffusion to neighbouring cells.

☐ 34. Document ID: WO 9509916 A1, AU 698242 B, FR 2710846 A1, AU 9478162 A, NO 9601220 A, EP 722496 A1, FI 9601494 A, JP 09503915 W

L8: Entry 34 of 43 File: DWPI Apr 13, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-155257
DERWENT-WEEK: 199904
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TITLE: Treating and preventing neuro:degenerative diseases - with cpds. that inhibit p53 activity, partic. an anti:sense sequence or viral vector

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; REVAH, F ; STUTZMANN, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1993FR-0011774 (October 4, 1993)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9509916 A1	April 13, 1995	F	021	C12N015/11
AU 698242 B	October 29, 1998		000	C12N015/11
FR 2710846 A1	April 14, 1995		000	A61K048/00
AU 9478162 A	May 1, 1995		000	C12N015/11
NO 9601220 A	March 26, 1996		000	C12N000/00
EP 722496 A1	July 24, 1996	F	000	C12N015/11
FI 9601494 A	April 3, 1996		000	C12N000/00
JP 09503915 W	April 22, 1997		020	C12N015/09

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/70; A61 K 48/00; C07 K 14/82; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/86

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9509916A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Use of a cpd. (A) that at least partly inhibits the activity of p53 protein to prepare a compsn. for treating and/or preventing neurodegenerative diseases is new. Also claimed is recombinant virus contg., inserted in its genome, nucleic acid (a) encoding a mutated form of p53 able to antagonise p53 activity; (b) contg. all or part of the p53 binding site and/or (c) encoding antisense material able to reduce p53 expression at translational or transcriptional levels.

USE - (A), and the recombinant viruses, are esp. used to treat neuronal degeneration (associated with ischaemia, hypoxia, anoxia, hypoglycaemia, epileptic seizures, cerebral/spinal trauma); Huntingdon's, Parkinson's or Alzheimer's diseases, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. p53 has been found to mediate neuronal degeneration.

☐ 35. Document ID: FR 2708283 A1

L8: Entry 35 of 43 File: DWPI Feb 3, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-076717
DERWENT-WEEK: 199511
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TITLE: Recombinant virus contg. sequence encoding interaction site for transcription factor - useful for treatment or prevention of neuro:degenerative diseases, also compsns. contg. the opt. complexed coding sequence

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; REVAH, F ; ROBERT, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994FR-0000352 (January 14, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2708283 A1	February 3, 1995		020	C12N007/01

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 48/00; C12 N 7/01

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2708283A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Recombinant virus contains, inserted into its genome, at least one double-stranded nucleic acid (I) corresponding to the interaction site, on DNA, of a transcription factor (TF). Also new are pharmaceutical compsns. contg. at least one (I) in the form of a complex (with DEAE-dextran, nuclear proteins or lipids), in crude form or incorporated in liposomes.

USE - (I), or the viruses, are used in treatment and prevention of neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. neuronal degeneration caused by ischaemia, hypoxia, hypoglycaemia, epilepsy, or cerebral trauma, also Huntington's and Alzheimer's diseases.

ADVANTAGE - Diseases associated with partic. genes can be treated indirectly i.e. by inhibiting TF responsible for their expression, and because of the small size of (I) several can be incorporated into a single vector.

☐ 36. Document ID: DE 69433996 E, WO 9501429 A1, FR 2707880 A1, AU 9471882 A, NO 9504888 A, FI 9506353 A, EP 707644 A1, JP 08512043 W, AU 696644 B, US 6140112 A, EP 1454984 A1, EP 707644 B1

L8: Entry 36 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 21, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-060993
DERWENT-WEEK: 200469
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TITLE: Use of cpds. that inhibit interaction of transcription factors and specific genomic sequence - esp. nucleic acid produced by recombinant virus, to treat neuro-degenerative disease and prevent neuronal cell death, e.g. in Alzheimer's disease

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; REVAH, F ; ROBERT, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1993FR-0007962 (June 30, 1993)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 69433996 E	October 21, 2004		000	C12N015/11
WO 9501429 A1	January 12, 1995	F	026	C12N015/11
FR 2707880 A1	January 27, 1995		000	A61K031/70
AU 9471882 A	January 24, 1995		000	C12N015/11

NO 9504888 A	December 1, 1995		000	A61K000/00
FI 9506353 A	December 29, 1995		000	C12N000/00
EP 707644 A1	April 24, 1996	F	000	C12N015/11
JP 08512043 W	December 17, 1996		027	A61K048/00
AU 696644 B	September 17, 1998		000	C12N015/11
US 6140112 A	October 31, 2000		000	C07H021/04
EP 1454984 A1	September 8, 2004	F	000	C12N015/11
EP 707644 B1	September 15, 2004	F	000	C12N015/11

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 0/00; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 31/713; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 48/00; C07 H 21/04; C07 K 14/82; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/63; C12 N 15/86; C12 Q 1/68

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6140112A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Use of a cpd (A) that (partly) inhibits interaction between sequence (I) and transcription factors (TF) to prepare a compsn. for treating and/or preventing neurodegenerative disease is new.

AGCCGCAAGTGACTCAGCGCG4C (I)

Also new are: (1) recombinant virus having inserted in its genome at least one double-stranded nucleic acid (B) corresponding to the site of interaction of TF on DNA; and (2) pharmaceutical compsns. contg. (B) complexed with DEAE-dextran, nuclear proteins or lipids, either in crude form or incorporated into liposomes.

USE - Recombinant viruses (partic.) and (A) (partic. the (B) complexes) are used to treat or prevent e.g. neuronal degeneration associated with ischaemia, hypoxia, hypoglycaemia, epilepsy and cerebral trauma, also Huntington's and Al zheimer's diseases. (I) is the 12-0 tetradecanoylphorbol -13-acetate responsive element (TRE) and exposure of neurons to glutamate or other excitatory amino acids causes an increase in the amt. of proteins able to bind to it. Preventing protein-(I) binding can protect cells against glutamate-induced death. Sequences reactive with TF are also present in genes encoding amyloid precursor protein, tyrosine hydroxylase and nerve growth factor.

ADVANTAGE - Inhibiting interaction of TF with (I) makes it possible to control gene expression without directly affecting the genes, their derived mRNA or translation products.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9501429A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Use of a cpd (A) that (partly) inhibits interaction between sequence (I) and transcription factors (TF) to prepare a compsn. for treating and/or preventing neurodegenerative disease is new.

AGCCGCAAGTGACTCAGCGCG4C (I)

Also new are: (1) recombinant virus having inserted in its genome at least one double-stranded nucleic acid (B) corresponding to the site of interaction of TF on DNA; and (2) pharmaceutical compsns. contg. (B) complexed with DEAE-dextran, nuclear proteins or lipids, either in crude form or incorporated into liposomes.

USE - Recombinant viruses (partic.) and (A) (partic. the (B) complexes) are used to treat or prevent e.g. neuronal degeneration associated with ischaemia, hypoxia, hypoglycaemia, epilepsy and cerebral trauma, also Huntington's and Al zheimer's diseases. (I) is the 12-0 tetradecanoylphorbol -13-acetate responsive element (TRE) and exposure of neurons to glutamate or other excitatory amino acids causes an increase in the amt. of proteins able to bind to it. Preventing protein-(I) binding

can protect cells against glutamate-induced death. Sequences reactive with TF are also present in genes encoding amyloid precursor protein, tyrosine hydroxylase and nerve growth factor.

ADVANTAGE - Inhibiting interaction of TF with (I) makes it possible to control gene expression without directly affecting the genes, their derived mRNA or translation products.

☐ 37. Document ID: EP 619317 A1

L8: Entry 37 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 12, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-311772
DERWENT-WEEK: 199439
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TITLE: C-disaccharide synthesis - as anti-human-immuno-deficiency virus drugs, pharmaceutical intermediates or for synthesis of higher sugars

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; SINAEY, P ; VAUZEILLES, B

PRIORITY-DATA: 1993EP-0400914 (April 7, 1993)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 619317 A1	October 12, 1994	E	011	C07H015/04

INT-CL (IPC): C07H 15/04; C07H 15/14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 619317A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

C-disaccharides (I) are synthesised by (a) producing a glycosyl donor (II) with a vinyl ether attached to a glycosyl gp.; (b) condensing it with a glycosyl acceptor (III) having an exomethylene gp. attached to a glycosyl gp. to form a temporary ketal; (c) cyclising; (d) de-ethering to form a protected (I); and (e) debenzylating to form a methyl alpha-(I).

USE (I) are analogues of disaccharides having the normal interglycosidic O atom replaced by CH2. They are thus not degraded by chemical and/or biological hydrolysis. They possibly affect HIV activity and are intermediates for various pharmaceuticals and higher sugars.

ADVANTAGE The process gives yields of (I) as high as 40%.

☐ 38. Document ID: WO 9408026 A1, AU 9348180 A, NO 9501121 A, FI 9501404 A, ZA 9307051 A, EP 669987 A1, JP 08501686 W, HU 72987 T, BR 1101134 A3, AU 692423 B, HU 219304 B, US 6458529 B1, US 6756523 B1, US 20040224409 A1

L8: Entry 38 of 43 File: DWPI Apr 14, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-135589
DERWENT-WEEK: 200475

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TITLE: Recombinant adenovirus vectors - used for the transfer of foreign genes into cells of the central nervous system, partic. for gene therapy

INVENTOR: KAHN, A; LE GAL LA SALLE, G ; MALLET, J ; PERRICAUDET, M ; PESCHANSKI, M ; ROBERT, J ; GILDAS LE GAL LA SALLE, J R ; LE SALLE, G L G ; BARNEOUD, P ; DELAERE, P ; PRADIER, L ; VIGNE, E

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992EP-0402644 (September 25, 1992), 1994FR-0003191 (March 18, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9408026 A1	April 14, 1994	E	042	C12N015/86
AU 9348180 A	April 26, 1994		000	C12N015/86
NO 9501121 A	March 23, 1995		000	C12N000/00
FI 9501404 A	March 24, 1995		000	C12N000/00
ZA 9307051 A	May 31, 1995		039	C12N000/00
EP 669987 A1	September 6, 1995	E	000	C12N015/86
JP 08501686 W	February 27, 1996		053	C12N015/09
HU 72987 T	June 28, 1996		000	C12N015/86
BR 1101134 A3	May 12, 1998		000	C12N015/86
AU 692423 B	June 11, 1998		000	C12N015/86
HU 219304 B	March 28, 2001		000	C12N015/86
US 6458529 B1	October 1, 2002		000	C12Q001/68
US 6756523 B1	June 29, 2004		000	A01K067/00
US 20040224409 A1	November 11, 2004		000	C12N015/861

INT-CL (IPC): A01 K 67/00; A01 N 63/00; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 35/12; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 39/235; A61 K 48/00; C07 H 21/04; C12 N 0/00; C12 N 5/08; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 7/04; C12 N 15/00; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/63; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 15/861; C12 P 21/02; C12 Q 1/68; C12 P 21/02; C12 R 1:91

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6458529B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

(A) A recombinant DNA vector is capable of directing the expression and/or transcription of a selected nucleotide sequence in cells of the central nervous system (CNS) and (i) it comprises at least part of the genome of an adenovirus (AdV) including the regions required for the AdV to penetrate into the cells normally infectable by the AdV and (ii) the selected nucleotide sequence is inserted into the part of the genome of an AdV under the control of a promoter, either present or also inserted into the genome part and operative in the cells.

Also claimed are (B) a method for transferring a gene into the CNS of a mammal, (C) a method for alleviating, preventing or treating a CNS disorder in a mammal, (D) a method for the detection of the effectiveness or operativeness of a promoter in part or all of the cells of a population of neural cells, (E) an animal pathological model, (F) a population of cells of the CNS transformed with a recombinant DNA vector as in (A), and (G) replication deficient recombinant AdV.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The AdV vectors can be used to analyse and study CNS processes and for therapy, e.g. antisense therapy for blocking the expression of toxic proteins such as prions, kinases, Tau protein or beta-amyloid in the treatment of e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebral palsy or epilepsy. The AdV vectors are capable of efficiently infecting nerve cells, partic. neurons both in vitro and in vivo. The AdV genomes can accommodate foreign genes of 7.5 kb. in length or more. They have a large host range, a low pathogenicity in man and high titres of the virus

can be obtd.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9408026A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

(A) A recombinant DNA vector is capable of directing the expression and/or transcription of a selected nucleotide sequence in cells of the central nervous system (CNS) and (i) it comprises at least part of the genome of an adenovirus (AdV) including the regions required for the AdV to penetrate into the cells normally infectable by the AdV and (ii) the selected nucleotide sequence is inserted into the part of the genome of an AdV under the control of a promoter, either present or also inserted into the genome part and operative in the cells.

Also claimed are (B) a method for transferring a gene into the CNS of a mammal, (C) a method for alleviating, preventing or treating a CNS disorder in a mammal, (D) a method for the detection of the effectiveness or operativeness of a promoter in part or all of the cells of a population of neural cells, (E) an animal pathological model, (F) a population of cells of the CNS transformed with a recombinant DNA vector as in (A), and (G) replication deficient recombinant AdV.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The AdV vectors can be used to analyse and study CNS processes and for therapy, e.g. antisense therapy for blocking the expression of toxic proteins such as prions, kinases, Tau protein or beta-amyloid in the treatment of e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebral palsy or epilepsy. The AdV vectors are capable of efficiently infecting nerve cells, partic. neurons both in vitro and in vivo. The AdV genomes can accommodate foreign genes of 7.5 kb. in length or more. They have a large host range, a low pathogenicity in man and high titres of the virus can be obtd.

☐ 39. Document ID: WO 9325679 A1, US 5648259 A, FR 2692268 A1, EP 648269 A1, JP 07507684 W

L8: Entry 39 of 43 File: DWPI Dec 23, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-007536
DERWENT-WEEK: 199734
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TITLE: New post-synaptic N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor GR 33 - and related nucleic acid, antibodies, anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) etc., for diagnosis and treatment of genetic abnormalities, neurological disorders, etc.

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; SMIRNOVA, T

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992FR-0007177 (June 15, 1992)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9325679 A1	December 23, 1993	F	034	C12N015/12
US 5648259 A	July 15, 1997		016	C07K014/705
FR 2692268 A1	December 17, 1993		029	C07K013/00
EP 648269 A1	April 19, 1995	F	000	C12N015/12
JP 07507684 W	August 31, 1995		012	C12N015/09

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/70; A61 K 38/00; C07 K 13/00; C07 K 14/705; C12 N 1/21; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/12; C12 P 21/08; C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/50

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5648259A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

New polypeptide (I; designated GR33), comprises all or part of a specified sequence.

Also new are (1) nucleotide sequences (II) encoding (I) (or its fragments, complentary strands, hybridising sequences or equivs. within the degeneracy of the genetic code); (2) antisense oligonucleotides (III) able to inhibit prodn. of (I); (3) nucelotide probes (IV) which hybridise with (II) or its mRNA; (4) antibiodies (Ab), or their fragments, directed against (I); (s) recombinant cells which express (I) on their surfaces; (6) methods for detecting and isolating or modulators (m) for (I); (7) vectors contg. (II).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) binds glutamate and has NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptor activity. It is a post-synaptic receptor, esp. involved in long-term potentiation; unlike known NMDA receptors it is only partially inhibited by mg but is also inhibited by Ca. (IV) are useful for detecting (a) expression of GR33 and (b) genetic abnormalities (incorrect splicing, polymorphism or point mutations) for identifying neurological, cardiovascular and psychiatric disorders associated with GR33; and for detecting/isolating homologous sequences. Ab can be used similarly and for isolation of GR33 polypeptides. (L) and (M), and the new vectors, are useful for treating GR33-related diseases; (II) and (III) can be used in gene therapy, and the recombinant cells are used to detect (L) and (M).
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9325679A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A new isolated polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from:

(a) a 288 amino acid sequence given in the specification,

(b) a 158 aa sequence given in the specification, or

(c) a fragment of (a) or (b) that has NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptor activity.

☐ 40. Document ID: FR 2678639 A1

L8: Entry 40 of 43 File: DWPI Jan 8, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-078861
DERWENT-WEEK: 199310
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TITLE: Specific and complete cloning of non-sequenced nucleic acid - by attaching non-complementary oligo-nucleotide to primer extension prod., synthesising second strand and opt. amplifying

INVENTOR: DUMAS, M E J; MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1991FR-0008294 (July 3, 1991)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2678639 A1	January 8, 1993		019	C12Q001/68

INT-CL (IPC): C12Q 1/68

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2678639A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Method for cloning nucleic acids comprises (1) attaching to the 3'-end of a primer extension product (PEP) a single stranded oligonucleotide (I) which is not complementary to PEP; (2) synthesis of the second strand using a DNA polymerase and a primer complementary to (I), and (3) opt. subjecting the product to amplification.

PEP can be derived from an RNA or DNA matrix, and (I) is 3'-functionalised to prevent its autoligation (esp. it lacks a 3'-OH gp.).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used to produce cDNA banks; to clone 5'-regions of mRNA, and to study/characterise genomic sequences (esp. those involved in controlling expression of known genes). Complete clones can be generated with high specificity and single stranded cDNA can be synthesised/amplified, even when the terminal sequences are not known, from only a small amt. of material

☐ 41. Document ID: WO 9104544 A, CA 2042067 C, FR 2652180 A, EP 444183 A, NO 9101911 A, JP 04501929 W, EP 444183 B1, US 5465323 A, DE 69023222 E, NO 179427 B, JP 3112931 B2

L8: Entry 41 of 43 File: DWPI Apr 4, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-117669
DERWENT-WEEK: 200131
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Three-dimensional modelling of surface - uses iterative adjustment of mesh coordinates guided by computation of roughness index from difference to neighbour points

INVENTOR: MALLET, J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1989FR-0012341 (September 20, 1989)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9104544 A	April 4, 1991		000	
CA 2042067 C	May 15, 2001	F	000	G06F015/72
FR 2652180 A	March 22, 1991		000	
EP 444183 A	September 4, 1991		000	
NO 9101911 A	July 19, 1991		000	
JP 04501929 W	April 2, 1992		024	
EP 444183 B1	October 25, 1995	F	049	G06T017/20
US 5465323 A	November 7, 1995		028	G06T017/00
DE 69023222 E	November 30, 1995		000	G06T017/20
NO 179427 B	June 24, 1996		000	G06T017/20
JP 3112931 B2	November 27, 2000		028	G06T017/40

INT-CL (IPC): G01 V 1/28; G06 F 15/60; G06 F 15/72; G06 T 17/00; G06 T 17/20; G06 T 17/40

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 444183B

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The modelling involves measuring geometrical data for specific points on the surface and forming a mesh on the surface passing through these points. Node data for each node of the mesh is stored as node coordinates and geometrical data and satellite node data.

At each node, a local roughness index is obtained from a weighted sum of the coordinates of the node and its satellites, and an overall index obtained from the sum of local indices. Coordinates of a node are iteratively adjusted to minimise the sum.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Generates a unique, convergent solution for modelling gellogical or biological form, with computation of accuracy.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 5465323A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Process for modelling a surface (S) representing for example the interface between two areas of different kinds or with different properties in a three-dimensional body such as a geological formation or a living body, of the type comprising the steps of: obtaining by means of measuring apparatus a set of geometrical data relating to the surface and associated with respective points on said surface; meshing the surface with polygonal facets the vertices of which are nodes of the mesh, so that all said points are a subset of nodes (Qk) of the mesh; storing the following data: * the coordinates qkX, 1ky, qkz) of each node, * the number (nb-sat) of satellite nodes of the node in question, each of the satellite nodes (Qj) being linked to the node in question (Qk) by one side of one of said polygonal facets, * if necessary, geometrical data (cnst) associated with said node in question, for each node of the mesh, defining a local roughness index (R(1/k)) derived from a weighted sum of the actual coordinates of the node and to its satellites, fitting the coordinates of each node for which the precise coordinates are not known by an iterative method using a combination of the local roughness indices of the various nodes, and creating a representation of the surface from the fitted coordinates (qkx, qky, qkz) of each node; characterised in that: said data is stored at specific memory addresses for each node (Qk) of the mesh; said data further includes data (sat) providing access to the specific addresses of said satellite nodes and consequently to the data relating thereto, and said coordinate fitting step includes the following sub-steps; defining the sum (R*(q)) of a global roughness index (R(q)) obtained by summing the local roughness indices associated with each node and a global index (p(q)) of violation of said geometrical data, using for each node for which the coordinates are fitted the addition of a combination of the actual coordinates of the satellites and of the satellites of the satellites of said node and a combination of the geometrical data associated with said node, and minimising said sum (R*(1)) of the global roughness index and the global index of violation of said geometrical data.

A method for obtaining a model of a surface including the steps of obtaining measurements of geometrical data concerning specific points on the surface, making a grid of the surface, with the grid passing through the points, memorizing, at an address which is specific to each node of the grid, the coordinates of the node, the number of satellites of the node, information for access to the addresses of the satellites and thereafter to information which relates to them, and geometrical data which may be associated with the node; for each node, defining a local roughness index obtained from a weighted sum of the current coordinates of the node and its satellites, defining the sum of an overall roughness index representing the sum of all the local roughness indices, and of an overall index of the infringement of the geometrical data, iteratively adjusting the coordinates of indefinite nodes, by using at each adjustment the sum of a weighted combination of current node neighbour coordinates and of a combination of geometrical data associated with the node, in order to minimize the sum, and creating a model of the surface on the basis of the adjusted coordinates.

WO 9104544A

☐ 42. Document ID: BE 1001214 A

L8: Entry 42 of 43 File: DWPI Aug 22, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-264025
DERWENT-WEEK: 198937
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TITLE: Cooling system for road or rail tunnel atmosphere - comprises wheeled vehicle carrying cooling plant which operates as it travels through tunnel

INVENTOR: MALLET, J ; MEURICE, P

PRIORITY-DATA: 1988BE-0000851 (July 20, 1988)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
BE 1001214 A	August 22, 1989		046	

INT-CL (IPC): B61D 0/00; E21F 0/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: BE 1001214A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The cooling system for the atmosphere in a road or rail tunnel consists of a vehicle which travels through the tunnel and carries on its chassis (3) a reservoir (2) filled with a cold-accumulating substance and at least one refrigeration plant which provides for a thermal exchange between a circulating heat-carrying agent and the atmosphere in the tunnel as the vehicle passes through it.

The cold accumulating mass can be in the form of a heat carrying liquid and a frozen liquid in small portions, e.g. enclosed in sealed capsules. The frozen liquid can be a eutectic mixture of hydrated salts or ice, and the heat-carrying agent can be water with added salt, glycol or a tension-active substance.

ADVANTAGE -Removes more heat from tunnel generated by passage of vehicles.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 43. Document ID: EP 288406 A, DE 3876840 G, EP 288406 B1, FR 2614473 A, US 4836808 A

L8: Entry 43 of 43 File: DWPI Oct 26, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1988-301414
DERWENT-WEEK: 198843
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Power connection terminal for electronic module - has strap and contained block with fixing recess for screw nut

INVENTOR: LANDAIS, J; MALLET, J ; LANDALS, J L ; MALLET, J L

PRIORITY-DATA: 1987FR-0005877 (April 22, 1987)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 288406 A	October 26, 1988	E	007	
DE 3876840 G	February 4, 1993		000	H01R009/09
EP 288406 B1	December 23, 1992	F	007	H01R009/09
FR 2614473 A	October 28, 1988		000	
US 4836808 A	June 6, 1989		005	

INT-CL (IPC): H01R 4/30; H01R 9/09

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 288406A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The terminal uses a night-angle strap (46) fitted over the edge of the electronic module, with a hole in its top face receiving a fixing screw for clamping a supply lead. The screw nut is contained in a recess (8) in the top surface of a block (7) fitted beneath the strap, with a size or shape permitting limited movement of the nut in all directions, but preventing its rotation.

The block has a slot (13) in one of its sides for fixing the terminal to the electronic module.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures accurate positioning of block and connection strap.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 288406B EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Terminal with captive nut for an electronic module power connector (4, 4`), of the type comprising a tab (4b) projecting above the resin (5) in which the module circuits are embedded, bent at right angles above the top face of the module and provided with a hole (6) allowing passae of the screw for connecting to an xternal terminal and a nut disposed underneath the said lug in line with the hole, the said terminal being characterised, in that the nut is held captive in a housing (8) of a size and configuration allowing the nut a slight multidirectional play but preventing its rotation, the said housing being provided on the top face of a piece (7, 7`) attached and positioned on the connector (4, 4`), underneath the tab (4b), and provided, on at least one of its lateral edges, with a recess (13) providing the anchoring of the said piece in the said resin.

US 4836808A

The captive nut terminal is compatible with an electronic module power connector (4,4'), of the type comprising a lug (4b) projecting above the resin embedding the circuits of the module, bent at right angles above the upper face of the module and having a hole (6) for the subsequent passage of a screw for connection to an external terminal and a nut disposed under said lug in line with the hole. The terminal is characterised in that the nut is held captive in a housing (8) of a size and shape allowing the nut a slight multidirectional play but preventing rotation. The housing is formed in the upper face of a piece (7,7') fixed to and positioned on the connector (4,4'), under the lug (4b), and having, on at least one of its sides, a hollow (13) for anchoring the piece in the resin.

(5pp)

Terms	Documents
Mallet-J.IN.	43

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040175363 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L7: Entry 1 of 54 File: PGPB Sep 9, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040175363
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040175363 A1

TITLE: Adenovirus comprising a gene coding for glutathione peroxidase

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 9, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Barkats, Martine	Paris		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	
Revah, Frederic	Antony		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 435/235.1, 435/456

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040131593 A1

L7: Entry 2 of 54 File: PGPB Jul 8, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040131593
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040131593 A1

TITLE: Neuronal gene transfer

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 8, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Millecamps-Navarro, Stephanie	Paris		FR	
Barkats, Martine	Ivry Sur Seine		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 424/239.1, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is related to compositions and methods for the delivery of nucleic acids to neurons in a mammal, and uses thereof. The present invention specifically discloses the use of compounds that cause synaptic nerve sprouting to increase neuron retrograde transport of a vector or a product (a polypeptide or a nucleic acid for example) in a mammal. The invention is also based on the use of a compound that interacts with synaptosomal associated proteins to increase neuron retrograde transport of a vector or a product such as one cited above in a mammal. The invention also relates to a product comprising a viral vector comprising a transgene and a compound that causes synaptic nerve sprouting, for sequential use for delivering said transgene to neurons by retrograde transport and its uses for the preparation of a composition used as a treatment in several neurological disorders. The methods and compositions of this invention can be used to deliver various transgenes, such as markers, vaccines, therapeutic genes etc., and are suitable for experimental, therapeutic or various other applications.

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040120929 A1

L7: Entry 3 of 54 File: PGPB Jun 24, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040120929
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040120929 A1

TITLE: Pseudotyping vih-1 vectors with the aid of rhabdovirus envelopes

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Sarkis, Chamsy	Paris		FR	
He, Yi	Paris		FR	
Serguera, Che	Paris		FR	
Dufour, Noelle	Mennecy		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 435/235.1, 435/456

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a defective lentivirus which is pseudotyped with a lyssavirus envelope of the PV (rabies virus) or MOK type (Mokola virus), for example, and to the use thereof, especially in the preparation of a composition for in vivo transfer of genes in astrocytes and also for the treatment of disorders of the central nervous system.

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20040014062 A1

L7: Entry 4 of 54 File: PGPB Jan 22, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040014062

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040014062 A1

TITLE: Compositions and methods for nucleic acid or polypeptide analyses

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 22, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Dumas, Sylvie	Paris		FR	
Vujasinovic, Todor	Paris		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for nucleic acid analyses. More particularly, this invention provides compositions and methods for differential gene expression analyses on nucleic acid arrays. This invention discloses more preferably differential gene expression analyses on nucleic acid arrays using nucleic acid samples having distinct radioactive labels. Even more particularly, this invention relates to compositions and methods for nucleic acid analysis, comprising contacting at least two differently radiolabelled nucleic acid samples on a nucleic acid array, and detecting (or comparing or quantifying) hybrids formed between the nucleic acids of the samples and the nucleic acid array. The present invention can be used to detect or monitor gene expression or to compare gene expression (e.g., differential gene expression screening), for instance, and is suitable for use in research, diagnostic and many pharmacogenomics applications, for instance.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20040009592 A1

L7: Entry 5 of 54 File: PGPB Jan 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040009592
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040009592 A1

TITLE: Genetically-modified neural progenitors and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 15, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Sabate, Olivier	Paris		FR	
Horellou, Philippe	Paris		FR	
Buc-Caron, Marie-Helene	Paris		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns human neural progenitor cells containing introduced genetic material encoding a product of interest, and their use for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 6. Document ID: US 20030219418 A1

L7: Entry 6 of 54 File: PGPB Nov 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030219418
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030219418 A1

TITLE: Method of producing human beta cell lines

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Czernichow, Paul	Paris		FR	
Scharfmann, Raphael	Paris		FR	
Ravassard, Philippe	Paris		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides a method of regenerating pancreas function in an individual by transplantation of an effective amount of functional pancreatic cells derived from embryonic pancreatic cells not older than 10 weeks of development. Also provided is the method of producing functional animal pancreatic cell, more precisely an immortalized human beta cell line. The invention also provides a method of treatment of diabetics. Also are provided pancreatic beta cells as a medicament to treat diabetics.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 7. Document ID: US 20030162306 A1

L7: Entry 7 of 54 File: PGPB Aug 28, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030162306
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030162306 A1

TITLE: Compositions and methods for genetic analyses

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 28, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47

Dumas, Sylvie	Paris	FR
Salin, Helene	Paris	FR
Mallet, Jacques	Paris	FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 436/504; 436/804

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for genetic analyses. More particularly, this invention provides compositions and methods for differential gene expression analyses on biological material, such as tissue sections. This invention discloses more preferably differential gene expression analyses on biological material using particular probes with distinct radioactive labels. The present invention can be used to detect or monitor gene expression, compare gene expression (e.g., differential gene expression screening) in particular in different tissues, and is suitable for instance in research, diagnostic, and many pharmacogenomics applications.

☐ 8. Document ID: US 20030059809 A1

L7: Entry 8 of 54 File: PGPB Mar 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030059809
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030059809 A1

TITLE: Biochips,preparation and uses

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Vujasinovic, Todor	Paris		FR	
Dumas, Sylvie	Paris		FR	
Mallet, Jacques	Paris		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/287.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention concerns micro-arrays, their preparation and their uses. In particular, it concerns micro-arrays composed of nucleic acids immobilised on a support by means of arms in arborescent form and/or arms carrying a negative charge and/or directly on the supports carrying a negative charge. The methods and micro-arrays according to the present invention can be used for genetic expression detection or analysis, for research of genes of interest, or for diagnostic applications, for example.

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20030059455 A1

L7: Entry 9 of 54 File: PGPB Mar 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030059455
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030059455 A1

TITLE: ADENOVIRUS INCLUDING A GENE CODING FOR A SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
BARKATS, MARTINE	PARIS		FR	
MALLET, JACQUES	PARIS		FR	
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	ECROSNES		FR	
REVAH, FREDERIC	PARIS		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/425; 424/423, 424/424, 424/427, 424/93.2, 424/93.6, 435/320.1, 435/366, 435/368, 435/369, 435/370, 435/371, 435/372, 435/455, 435/456, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

A defective recombinant adenovirus including at least one DNA sequence coding for all or an active part of a superoxide dismutase or a derivative thereof. The therapeutical use thereof and corresponding pharmaceutical compositions are also disclosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20020164303 A1

L7: Entry 10 of 54 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020164303
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164303 A1

TITLE: ADENOVIRAL-VECTOR-MEDIATED GENE TRANSFER INTO MEDULLARY MOTOR NEURONS

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
FINIELS, FRANCOISE	CHENNEVIER/MARNE		FR	
GIMENEZ-RIBOTTA, MINERVA	MONTPELLIER		FR	
MALLET, JACQUES	PARIS		FR	
PRIVAT, ALAIN	SAINT CLEMENT DE RIVIERE		FR	
REVAH, FREDERIC	PARIS		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 424/93.6, 435/320.1, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods and compositions for delivering nucleic acids to motor neurons by administering the nucleic acids to muscle tissue. The invention relates to methods for treating pathologies of the nervous system, such as trauma and neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 11. Document ID: US 20020031493 A1

L7: Entry 11 of 54 File: PGPB Mar 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020031493
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020031493 A1

TITLE: RECOMBINANT ADENOVIRUSES CODING FOR GLIAL-DERIVED CELL NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR (GDNF)

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
HORELLOU, PHILIPPE	PARIS		FR	
MALLET, JACQUES	PARIS		FR	
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	ECROSNES		FR	
REVAH, FREDERIC	PARIS		FR	
VIGNE, EMMANUELLE	IVRY SUR SEINE		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 424/235.1, 435/320.1, 435/325, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

Recombinant adenoviruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for glial-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), preparation thereof, and use thereof for treating and/or preventing degenerative neurological diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 12. Document ID: US 20020028212 A1

L7: Entry 12 of 54 File: PGPB Mar 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020028212
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020028212 A1

TITLE: RECOMBINANT VIRUSES CODING FOR A GLUTAMATE DECARBOXYLASE (GAD) ACTIVITY

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47

GEOFFROY, MARIE-CLAUDE	VERSAILLES	FR
HORELLOU, PHILIPPE	PARIS	FR
JULIEN, JEAN-FRANCOIS	ANTONY	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	PARIS	FR
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	ECROSNES	FR
ROBERT, JEAN-JACQUES	SCEAUX	FR
VIGNE, EMMANUELLE	IVRY SUR SEINE	FR
BEMELMANS, ALEXIS	PARIS	FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/204.1; 424/205.1

ABSTRACT:

Recombinant viruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for a protein having glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) activity, preparation thereof, and therapeutic use thereof, in particular for treating and/or preventing degenerative neurological diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 13. Document ID: US 20020006660 A1

L7: Entry 13 of 54 File: PGPB Jan 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020006660
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020006660 A1

TITLE: GENETICALLY-MODIFIED NEURAL PROGENITORS AND USES THEREOF

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
SABATE, OLIVIER	PARIS		FR	
HORELLOU, PHILIPPE	PARIS		FR	
BUC-CARON, MARIE-HELENE	PARIS		FR	
MALLET, JACQUES	PARIS		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 514/44

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns human neural progenitor cells containing introduced genetic material encoding a product of interest, and their use for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 14. Document ID: US 20010029249 A1

L7: Entry 14 of 54 File: PGPB Oct 11, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010029249
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010029249 A1

TITLE: ADENOVIRUS COMPRISING A GENE CODING FOR GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 11, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
BARKATS, MARTINE	PARIS		FR	
MALLET, JACQUES	PARIS		FR	
REVAH, FREDERIC	ANTONY		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 424/93.1, 424/93.2, 424/93.7, 435/325, 435/366, 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a defective adenovirus comprising at least a DNA sequence coding for all or an active part of glutathione peroxidase or a derivative thereof. It also relates to their utilisation in therapy and to the corresponding pharmaceutical compositions.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6756523 B1

L7: Entry 15 of 54 File: USPT Jun 29, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6756523
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6756523 B1

TITLE: Adenovirus vectors for the transfer of foreign genes into cells of the central nervous system particularly in brain

DATE-ISSUED: June 29, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kahn; Axel	Paris			FR
Le Gal La Salle; Gildas	Saint Cloud			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Perricaudet; Michel	Ecrosnes			FR
Peschanski; Marc	Creteil			FR
Robert; Jean-Jacques	Sceaux			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/9; 424/93.2, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/455, 435/456, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns a recombinant DNA vector characterized in that it is capable

of directing the expression an/or transcription of a selected nucleotide sequence in the cells of the central nervous system and in that it comprises (i) at least part of the genome of an adenovirus, including the regions required for that adenovirus to penetrate into the cells normally infectable by that adenovirus and (ii) being inserted into said part of genome of an adenovirus under the control of a promoter, either present or also inserted into said genome part and operative in said cells. This recombinant vector finds particular use in the treatment of diseases of the central nervous system, also in gene therapy.

108 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 23
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Drawi Desc

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6723315 B1

L7: Entry 16 of 54 File: USPT Apr 20, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6723315
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6723315 B1

TITLE: Method for treating amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

DATE-ISSUED: April 20, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Kennel; Philippe	Issy les Moulineaux			FR
Revah; Frederic	Paris			FR
Kahn; Axel	Paris			FR
Haase; Georg	Paris			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 424/93.1, 424/93.6, 435/320.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns a novel method for treating motor neuron diseases and particularly amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. It consists more particularly in the systemic administration of expression systems of neurotrophic factors.

65 Claims, 4 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 13
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Drawi Desc

☐ 17. Document ID: US 6685934 B1

L7: Entry 17 of 54 File: USPT Feb 3, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6685934

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6685934 B1

TITLE: Recombinant adenoviruses coding for basic fibroblast growth factors (BFGF)

DATE-ISSUED: February 3, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Perricaudet; Michel	Ecrosnes			FR
Vigne; Emmanuelle	Ivry sur Seine			FR
Revah; Frederic	Paris			FR
Abitbol; Marc	Paris			FR
Roustan; Paul	Les Ulis			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.1; 435/235.1, 435/325

ABSTRACT:

Recombinant adenoviruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for basic blast growth factors (bFGF), preparation and uses thereof for the treatment and/or prevention of neurodegenerative diseases.

21 Claims, 1 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 1

☐ 18. Document ID: US 6632427 B1

L7: Entry 18 of 54 File: USPT Oct 14, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6632427
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6632427 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Adenoviral-vector-mediated gene transfer into medullary motor neurons

DATE-ISSUED: October 14, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Finiels; Fran.cedilla.oise	Paris			FR
Gimenez-Ribotta; Minerva	Montpellier			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Privat; Alain	Saint-Clement-de-Riviere			FR
Revah; Frederic	Antony			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 424/93.6, 435/320.1, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods and compositions for delivering a nucleic acid to motor neurons administering the nucleic acid to muscle tissue. The invention relates to methods for treating pathologies of the nervous system, such as trauma and neurodegenerative diseases.

24 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 19. Document ID: US 6552003 B2

L7: Entry 19 of 54 File: USPT Apr 22, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6552003
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6552003 B2

TITLE: Muscle reinnervation and motor axon sprouting by administering DNA sequences encoding NT-3 and CNTF

DATE-ISSUED: April 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Finiels; Fran.cedilla.oise	Tarne			FR
Gimenez-Ribotta; Minerva	Montpellier			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Privat; Alain	Saint Clement de Riviere			FR
Revah; Frederic	Paris			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 424/93.2, 424/93.6, 435/320.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods and compositions for delivering nucleic acids to motor neurons by administering the nucleic acids to muscle tissue. The invention relates to methods for treating pathologies of the nervous system, such as trauma and neurodegenerative diseases.

45 Claims, 25 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 20. Document ID: US 6458529 B1

L7: Entry 20 of 54 File: USPT Oct 1, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6458529
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6458529 B1

TITLE: Assays for promoter operability in central nervous system cells

DATE-ISSUED: October 1, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kahn; Axel	Paris			FR
Le Gal la Salle; Gildas	Saint Cloud			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Perricaudet; Michel	Ecrosnes			FR
Peschanski; Marc	Creteil			FR
Robert; Jean-Jacques	Sceaux			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 424/93.1, 424/93.2, 435/320.1, 435/455, 435/7.91

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns a recombinant DNA vector characterized in that it is capable of directing the expression an/or transcription of a selected nucleotide sequence in the cells of the central nervous system and in that it comprises (i) at least part of the genome of an adenovirus, including the regions required for that adenovirus to penetrate into the cells normally infectable by that adenovirus and (ii) being inserted into said part of genome of an adenovirus under the control of a promoter, either present or also inserted into said genome part and operative in said cells. This recombinant vector finds particular use in the treatment of diseases of the central nervous system, also in gene therapy.

5 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

☐ 21. Document ID: US 6432701 B1

L7: Entry 21 of 54 File: USPT Aug 13, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6432701
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6432701 B1

TITLE: Derived tyrosine hydroxylase gene expression system

DATE-ISSUED: August 13, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Meloni; Rolando	Paris			FR
Ravassard; Philippe	Paris			FR
Treilhou; Fabienne	Gif sur Yvette			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/320.1; 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention discloses a new system for gene expression. The system is based in particular on the use of derived sequences of the first intron of the tyrosine hydroxylase gene having transcription enhancing properties. The system is particularly useful in the production of proteins in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo, particularly in gene therapy applications.

27 Claims, 3 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 22. Document ID: US 6245330 B1

L7: Entry 22 of 54 File: USPT Jun 12, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6245330
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6245330 B1

TITLE: Recombinant adenoviruses coding for glial-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF)

DATE-ISSUED: June 12, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Horellou; Philippe	Paris			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Perricaudet; Michel	Ecrosnes			FR
Revah; Frederic	Paris			FR
Vigne; Emmanuelle	Ivry Sur Seine			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 435/320.1, 435/455, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

Recombinant adenoviruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for glial-derived neurotrophic growth factor (GDNF) are provided. The recombinant adenoviruses are useful in a method of expressing GDNF in a cell, wherein the cell is present in a mammal suffering from Parkinson's disease, comprising infecting said cell with a replication-defective recombinant adenovirus comprising a DNA sequence encoding GDNF operably linked to a promoter by administering the adenovirus into cells of the central nervous system. The recombinant adenoviruses of the invention are also useful in a method of treating Parkinson's disease comprising administering into cells of the central nervous system of a mammal suffering therefrom a replication defective recombinant adenovirus comprising ITRs, an encapsidation sequence and a DNA sequence encoding GDNF operably linked to a promoter, wherein the adenovirus E1 gene is non-functional and GDNF is expressed at a level that provides a therapeutic effect.

24 Claims, 1 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 23. Document ID: US 6235497 B1

L7: Entry 23 of 54 File: USPT May 22, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6235497
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6235497 B1

TITLE: Recombinant expression of the rat vesicular acetylcholine transporter

DATE-ISSUED: May 22, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bejanin; Stephane	Paris			FR
Berrard; Sylvie	Rueil-Malmaison			FR
Cervini; Riccardo	Saint-Cloud			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 536/23.1, 536/23.5, 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

A nucleic sequence coding for a protein involved in the vesicular transport of acetylcholine, the corresponding protein and the promoter sequences implicated in expressing said protein are disclosed. The invention also discloses expression vectors containing said sequence and the therapeutic use of said sequence or said vectors.

6 Claims, 3 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

☐ 24. Document ID: US 6210879 B1

L7: Entry 24 of 54 File: USPT Apr 3, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6210879
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6210879 B1

TITLE: Method for diagnosing schizophrenia

DATE-ISSUED: April 3, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meloni; Rolando	Paris			FR
Laurent; Claudine	Saint Cloud			FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 204/456, 435/270, 435/91.1, 435/91.2, 436/94

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing schizophrenia, said method being based on the detection in vitro of the presence of the allele Ep of the microsatellite HUNTH01 in the gene TH. The invention also relates to the primers used for implementing said method.

21 Claims, 3 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 25. Document ID: US 6140112 A

L7: Entry 25 of 54 File: USPT Oct 31, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6140112
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6140112 A

TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions and their use, namely for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases

DATE-ISSUED: October 31, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Revah; Frederic	Antony			FR
Robert; Jean-Jacques	Sceaux			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/320.1; 435/6, 435/91.3, 435/91.31, 536/23.1, 536/24.1, 536/24.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention pertains to the use of compounds affecting the activity of transcription factors for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

4 Claims, 3 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 26. Document ID: US 5648259 A

L7: Entry 26 of 54 File: USPT Jul 15, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5648259
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5648259 A

TITLE: Polypeptides having NMDA receptor activity, nucleic acids encoding those polypeptides and applications

DATE-ISSUED: July 15, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mallet; Jacques	Paris			FR
Smirnova; Tania	Sceaux			FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/252.3; 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention concerns novel polypeptides having NMDA receptor activity and genetic material permitting their expression. It also concerns a method for demonstrating and isolating ligands and/or modulators of the activity of these polypeptides and their utilization as drugs.

16 Claims, 6 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

☐ 27. Document ID: EP 1361277 A1

L7: Entry 27 of 54 File: EPAB Nov 12, 2003

PUB-NO: EP001361277A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1361277 A1
TITLE: Optimization of transgene expression in mammalian cells

PUBN-DATE: November 12, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
BRUN, SOPHIE	FR
DUFOUR, NOELLE	FR
FAUCON-BIGUET, NICOLE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/85; C12 N 15/11
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K048/00; C07K014/02, C07K014/47 , C12N015/85

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20031203 STATUS=O>The present invention relates to vectors, compositions and methods for delivering transgenes into mammalian cells. The invention also relates to genetic constructs and recombinant cells suitable to produce such transgenes. The invention more particularly relates to a vector suitable for transgene delivery into mammalian cells, wherein said vector comprises a chimeric genetic construct comprising a transgene operably linked to at least two distinct posttranscriptional regulatory elements functional in mammalian cells. This invention can be used in experimental, research, therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic areas.

☐ 28. Document ID: WO 3033685 A2

L7: Entry 28 of 54 File: EPAB Apr 24, 2003

PUB-NO: WO003033685A2
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 3033685 A2
TITLE: METHOD OF PRODUCING HUMAN BETA CELL LINES

PUBN-DATE: April 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
CZERNICHOV, PAUL	FR
SCHARFMANN, RAPHAEL	FR
RAVASSARD, PHILIPPE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 5/00

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides a method of regenerating pancreas function in an individual by transplantation of an effective amount of functional pancreatic cells derived from embryonic pancreatic cells not older than 10 weeks of development. Also provided is the method of producing functional animal pancreatic cell, more precisely an immortalized human beta cell line. The invention also provides a method of treatment of diabetics. Also are provided pancreatic beta cells as a medicament to treat diabetics.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 29. Document ID: WO 2097104 A1

L7: Entry 29 of 54 File: EPAB Dec 5, 2002

PUB-NO: WO002097104A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 2097104 A1
TITLE: PSEUDOTYPING VIH-1 VECTORS WITH THE AID OF RHABDOVIRUS ENVELOPES

PUBN-DATE: December 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SARKIS, CHAMSY	FR
HE, YI	FR
SERGUERA, CHE	FR
DUFOUR, NOELLE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 7/04; C12 N 5/10; C07 K 14/145

EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/145; C12N005/10, C12N007/04 , C12N015/867

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20030204 STATUS=O>The invention relates to a defective lentivirus which is pseudotyped with a lyssavirus envelope of the PV (rabies virus) or MOK type (Mokola virus), for example, and to the use thereof, especially in the preparation of a composition for in vivo transfer of genes in astrocytes and also for the treatment of disorders of the central nervous system.

☐ 30. Document ID: EP 1262188 A1

L7: Entry 30 of 54 File: EPAB Dec 4, 2002

PUB-NO: EP001262188A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1262188 A1
TITLE: Improved neuronal gene transfer

PUBN-DATE: December 4, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MILLECAMPS-NAVARRO, STEPHANIE	FR
BARKATS, MARTINE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 38/18; A61 K 38/16; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/28
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K038/17; A61K038/18, A61K048/00

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20030114 STATUS=O> The present invention is related to compositions and methods for the delivery of nucleic acids to neurons in a mammal, and uses thereof. The present invention specifically discloses the use of compounds that cause synaptic nerve sprouting to increase neuron retrograde transport of a vector or a product (a polypeptide or a nucleic acid for example) in a mammal. The invention is also based on the use of a compound that interacts with synaptosomal associated proteins to increase neuron retrograde transport of a vector or a product such as one cited above in a mammal. The invention also relates to a product comprising a viral vector comprising a transgene and a compound that causes synaptic nerve sprouting, for sequential use for delivering said transgene to neurons by retrograde transport and its uses for the preparation of a composition used as a treatment in several neurological disorders. The methods and compositions of this invention can be used to deliver various transgenes, such as markers, vaccines, therapeutic genes etc., and are suitable for experimental, therapeutic or various other applications.

☐ 31. Document ID: EP 1158058 A1

L7: Entry 31 of 54 File: EPAB Nov 28, 2001

PUB-NO: EP001158058A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1158058 A1
TITLE: Compositions and methods suitable for nucleic acid analyses

PUBN-DATE: November 28, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
DUMAS, SYLVIE	FR
VUJASINOVIC, TODOR	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/68
EUR-CL (EPC): C12Q001/68; C12Q001/68, C12Q001/68

ABSTRACT:

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des.

☐ 32. Document ID: EP 1158057 A1

L7: Entry 32 of 54 File: EPAB Nov 28, 2001

PUB-NO: EP001158057A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1158057 A1
TITLE: Compositions and methods applicable to genetic analyses

PUBN-DATE: November 28, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
DUMAS, SYLVIE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/68
EUR-CL (EPC): C12Q001/68; C12Q001/68, C12Q001/68

ABSTRACT:

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des.

☐ 33. Document ID: EP 1120466 A2

L7: Entry 33 of 54 File: EPAB Aug 1, 2001

PUB-NO: EP001120466A2
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1120466 A2
TITLE: Use of negative regulation elements for nerve-specific expression of transgenes

PUBN-DATE: August 1, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KIEFER, HELENE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
MILLECAMPS, STEPHANIE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 5/06; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N007/00; A61K048/00, C12N015/86

ABSTRACT:

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 34. Document ID: FR 2786198 A1

L7: Entry 34 of 54 File: EPAB May 26, 2000

PUB-NO: FR002786198A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: FR 2786198 A1
TITLE: New nucleic acid for regulating gene expression, particularly expression of tyrosine hydroxylase for treatment of Parkinson's disease, includes the gene and tetracycline transactivator

PUBN-DATE: May 26, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MALLET, JACQUES	
CORTI, OLGA	

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 5/10; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 15/861; A61 P 25/28; A61 P 37/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N009/02; C12N015/63

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20001116 STATUS=O>Nucleic acid (I) comprises: (i) first region (R1) encoding the transactivator (tTA) of the tetracycline-regulated system, controlled by a moderate promoter; and (ii) second region (R2) comprising a nucleic acid of interest (II) under control of a promoter sensitive to tTA. R1 and R2 are arranged in the same transcriptional orientation. Independent claims are also included for the following: (1) vector containing (I); (2) cell containing (I) or the vector of (a); and (3) composition comprising cells of (b).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 35. Document ID: FR 2781503 A1

L7: Entry 35 of 54 File: EPAB Jan 28, 2000

PUB-NO: FR002781503A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: FR 2781503 A1
TITLE: New recombinant baculovirus, for use in human gene therapy of nervous system diseases

PUBN-DATE: January 28, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SARKIS, CHAMSY JEREMIE	
MALLET, JACQUES	

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/866; C12 N 5/10; A61 K 48/00; A61 P 25/00

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20001128 STATUS=O>Recombinant baculovirus (A), or its derivative, containing a heterologous nucleic acid sequence (I) that encodes a product (II) useful for treating nervous system disorders. Independent claims are also included for the following: (1) population of nervous system cells (brain, spinal cord, neural, glial or ependymal cells) infected with (A); (2) implants comprising human cells infected with (A), and (3) a composition containing (A) plus a vehicle.

☐ 36. Document ID: WO 9941396 A1

L7: Entry 36 of 54 File: EPAB Aug 19, 1999

PUB-NO: WO009941396A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9941396 A1
TITLE: USE OF NEGATIVE REGULATION ELEMENTS FOR NERVE-SPECIFIC EXPRESSION OF TRANSGENES

PUBN-DATE: August 19, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KIEFER, HELENE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
MILLECAMPS, STEPHANIE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; C12 N 5/10; C12 N 5/06; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K048/00; C12N015/86

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19991002 STATUS=O>The invention concerns novel methods and constructs for controlling nucleic acid expression, in particular methods and constructs using NRSE sequences for obtaining a targeted expression of transgenes in the nerve cells in vivo or ex vivo. The invention is particularly adapted for in vivo gene transfer applications, for instance for therapeutic or scientific approach.

☐ 37. Document ID: FR 2774698 A1

L7: Entry 37 of 54 File: EPAB Aug 13, 1999

PUB-NO: FR002774698A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: FR 2774698 A1
TITLE: TITLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PUBN-DATE: August 13, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KIEFER, HELENE	
MALLET, JACQUES	
MILLECAMPS, STEPHANIE	

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 5/10
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K048/00; C12N015/86

ABSTRACT:

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 38. Document ID: WO 9831395 A1

L7: Entry 38 of 54 File: EPAB Jul 23, 1998

PUB-NO: WO009831395A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9831395 A1
TITLE: ADENOVIRAL-VECTOR-MEDIATED GENE TRANSFER INTO MEDULLARY MOTOR NEURONS

PUBN-DATE: July 23, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
FINIELS, FRANCOISE	FR
GIMENEZ-RIBOTTA, MINERVA	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
PRIVAT, ALAIN	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 48/00; C12 N 15/86
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K038/18; A61K048/00, C12N015/864

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O>The present invention relates to methods and compositions for delivering nucleic acids to motor neurons by administering the nucleic acids to muscle tissue. The invention relates to methods for treating pathologies of the nervous system, such as trauma and neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 39. Document ID: WO 9827206 A2

L7: Entry 39 of 54 File: EPAB Jun 25, 1998

PUB-NO: WO009827206A2
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9827206 A2
TITLE: POLYPEPTIDES OF THE "BASIC-HELIX-LOOP-HELIX" bHLH FAMILY, CORRESPONDING NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES

PUBN-DATE: June 25, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ICARD-LIEPKALNS, CHRISTINE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
RAVASSARD, PHILIPPE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/12; C12 N 15/86; C07 K 14/47; C12 N 5/10; A61 K 38/17; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/47

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19980902 STATUS=O>The invention concerns a novel bHLH protein and the corresponding coding nucleic sequence. It also concerns expression vectors integrating said sequence and the use of this sequence or protein for therapeutic purposes.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 40. Document ID: WO 9811213 A1

L7: Entry 40 of 54 File: EPAB Mar 19, 1998

PUB-NO: WO009811213A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9811213 A1
TITLE: METHOD FOR TREATING AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

PUBN-DATE: March 19, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
HAASE, GEORG	FR
KAHN, AXEL	FR
KENNEL, PHILIPPE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/12; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K038/18

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19980609 STATUS=O>The invention concerns a novel method for treating motor neuron diseases and particularly amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. It consists more particularly in the systemic administration of expression systems of neurotrophic factors.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 41. Document ID: WO 9740172 A1

L7: Entry 41 of 54 File: EPAB Oct 30, 1997

PUB-NO: WO009740172A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9740172 A1
TITLE: DERIVED TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE GENE EXPRESSION SYSTEM

PUBN-DATE: October 30, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
MELONI, ROLANDO	FR
RAVASSARD, PHILIPPE	FR
TREILHOU, FABIENNE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/53; C12 N 15/85; C12 N 15/86; C12 N 5/10
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N009/02; C12N015/85

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19980102 STATUS=O>The invention discloses a new system for gene expression. The system is based in particular on the use of derived sequences of the first intron of the tyrosine hydroxylase gene having transcription enhancing properties. The system is particularly useful in the production of proteins in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo, particularly in gene therapy applications.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 42. Document ID: WO 9634980 A1

L7: Entry 42 of 54 File: EPAB Nov 7, 1996

PUB-NO: WO009634980A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9634980 A1
TITLE: METHOD FOR DIAGNOSING SCHIZOPHRENIA

PUBN-DATE: November 7, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
LAURENT, CLAUDINE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
MELONI, ROLANDO	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/68; C07 H 21/04; C12 P 19/34
EUR-CL (EPC): C12Q001/68

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19970109 STATUS=O>The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing schizophrenia, said method being based on the detection in vitro of the presence of the allele Ep of the microsatellite HUNTH01 in the gene TH. The invention also relates to the primers used for implementing said method.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 43. Document ID: WO 9618740 A1

L7: Entry 43 of 54 File: EPAB Jun 20, 1996

PUB-NO: WO009618740A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9618740 A1
TITLE: ADENOVIRAL-VECTOR-MEDIATED GENE TRANSFER INTO MEDULLARY MOTOR NEURONS

PUBN-DATE: June 20, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
FINIELS, FRANCOISE	FR
GIMENEZ-RIBOTTA, MINERVA	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
PRIVAT, ALAIN	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N015/86

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19960823 STATUS=O>The use of recombinant adenoviruses for transferring nucleic acids into medullary motor neurons is disclosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 44. Document ID: FR 2726575 A1

L7: Entry 44 of 54 File: EPAB May 10, 1996

PUB-NO: FR002726575A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: FR 2726575 A1
TITLE: TITLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PUBN-DATE: May 10, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
GEOFFROY, MARIE CLAUDE	
HORELLOU, PHILIPPE	
JULIEN, JEAN FRANCOIS	
MALLET, JACQUES	
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	
ROBERT, JEAN JACQUES	
VIGNE, EMMANUELLE	
DEMELMANS, ALEXIS	

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 7/01; C12 N 5/10; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N009/88

ABSTRACT:

Recombinant defective virus contg. a DNA sequence (I) encoding a protein (II) with glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) activity, is new. Also new are:(1) a virus as above where the DNA is cDNA or gDNA which is under the control of a LTR-RSV promoter (which can be expressed in the majority of nerve cells);(2) a pharmaceutical compsn. contg. the virus;(3) mammalian cells infected with this virus, and(4) implants contg. these cells and an extracellular matrix.

☐ 45. Document ID: WO 9605320 A1

L7: Entry 45 of 54 File: EPAB Feb 22, 1996

PUB-NO: WO009605320A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9605320 A1
TITLE: ADENOVIRUS COMPRISING A GENE CODING FOR GLUTATHION PEROXIDASE

PUBN-DATE: February 22, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BARKATS, MARTINE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 9/08; A61 K 38/43
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K048/00; C12N009/08, C12N015/86 , A61K038/44

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19961008 STATUS=O>The present invention relates to a defective recombinant

adenovirus comprising at least a DNA sequence coding for all or an active part of glutathion peroxidase or a derivative thereof. It also relates to their utilisation in therapy and to the corresponding pharmaceutical compositions.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 46. Document ID: WO 9605301 A1

L7: Entry 46 of 54 File: EPAB Feb 22, 1996

PUB-NO: WO009605301A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9605301 A1
TITLE: NOVEL VESICULAR ACETYLCHOLINE CARRIER

PUBN-DATE: February 22, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BEJANIN, STEPHANE	FR
BERRARD, SYLVIE	FR
CERVINI, RICCARDO	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/12; C07 K 14/705; C12 N 15/86; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 38/17; A01 K 67/027
EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/705

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19961008 STATUS=O>A nucleic sequence coding for a protein involved in the vesicular transport of acetylcholine, the corresponding protein and the promoter sequences implicated in expressing said protein are disclosed. The invention also discloses expression vectors containing said sequence and the therapeutic use of said sequence or said vectors.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 47. Document ID: WO 9600790 A1

L7: Entry 47 of 54 File: EPAB Jan 11, 1996

PUB-NO: WO009600790A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9600790 A1
TITLE: ADENOVIRUS INCLUDING A GENE CODING FOR A SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE

PUBN-DATE: January 11, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BARKATS, MARTINE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR

PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 9/02; A61 K 38/43
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N009/02; C12N015/86, A61K038/44 , A61L027/38

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O>A defective recombinant adenovirus including at least one DNA sequence coding for all or an active part of a superoxide dismutase or a derivative thereof. The therapeutical use thereof and corresponding pharmaceutical compositions are also disclosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 48. Document ID: WO 9526409 A1

L7: Entry 48 of 54 File: EPAB Oct 5, 1995

PUB-NO: WO009526409A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9526409 A1
TITLE: RECOMBINANT ADENOVIRUSES CODING FOR BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTORS (bFGF)

PUBN-DATE: October 5, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ABITBOL, MARC	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR
ROUSTAN, PAUL	FR
VIGNE, EMMANUELLE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00; C07 K 14/50; C12 N 15/12
EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/50; A61K048/00, C12N015/86 , A61K038/18

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19951122 STATUS=O>Recombinant adenoviruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for basic fibroblast growth factors (bFGF), preparation and uses thereof for the treatment and/or prevention of neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 49. Document ID: WO 9526408 A1

L7: Entry 49 of 54 File: EPAB Oct 5, 1995

PUB-NO: WO009526408A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9526408 A1

TITLE: RECOMBINANT ADENOVIRUSES CODING FOR GLIAL-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR (GDNF)

PUBN-DATE: October 5, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
HORELLOU, PHILIPPE	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR
VIGNE, EMMANUELLE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 15/12; C07 K 14/475; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 5/10; A61 K 39/235
EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/475; A61K048/00, C12N015/86

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19951115 STATUS=O>Recombinant adenoviruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for glial-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), preparation thereof, and use thereof for treating and/or preventing degenerative neurological diseases.

☐ 50. Document ID: WO 9525805 A1

L7: Entry 50 of 54 File: EPAB Sep 28, 1995

PUB-NO: WO009525805A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9525805 A1
TITLE: RECOMBINANT VIRUSES CODING FOR A GLUTAMATE DECARBOXYLASE (GAD) ACTIVITY

PUBN-DATE: September 28, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BEMELMANS, ALEXIS	FR
GEOFFROY, MARIE-CLAUDE	FR
HORELLOU, PHILIPPE	FR
JULIEN, JEAN-FRANCOIS	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	FR
ROBERT, JEAN-JACQUES	FR
VIGNE, EMMANUELLE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/86; A61 K 48/00; C12 N 15/60; C12 N 15/12; C12 N 7/01; C12 N 5/10; A61 K 39/235; C12 N 9/88
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N009/88

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O>Recombinant viruses comprising a heterologous DNA sequence coding for a protein having glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) activity, preparation

thereof, and therapeutical use thereof, in particular for treating and/or preventing degenerative neurological diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 51. Document ID: WO 9509916 A1

L7: Entry 51 of 54 File: EPAB Apr 13, 1995

PUB-NO: WO009509916A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9509916 A1
TITLE: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND UTILIZATION THEREOF PARTICULARLY FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

PUBN-DATE: April 13, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR
STUTZMANN, JEAN-MARIE	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/11; C07 K 14/82; A61 K 31/70; C12 N 7/01
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N015/11; C07K014/47

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19950531 STATUS=O>The present invention relates to the utilization of compounds capable of inhibiting the activity of the proteine p53 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 52. Document ID: WO 9501429 A1

L7: Entry 52 of 54 File: EPAB Jan 12, 1995

PUB-NO: WO009501429A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9501429 A1
TITLE: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND THEIR USE, NAMELY FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

PUBN-DATE: January 12, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
REVAH, FREDERIC	FR
ROBERT, JEAN-JACQUES	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/11; C07 K 14/82; C12 N 15/86; A61 K 31/70

EUR-CL (EPC): C12N015/11

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19950226 STATUS=O>The present invention pertains to the use of compounds affecting the activity of transcription factors for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 53. Document ID: WO 9408026 A1

L7: Entry 53 of 54 File: EPAB Apr 14, 1994

PUB-NO: WO009408026A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9408026 A1
TITLE: ADENOVIRUS VECTORS FOR THE TRANSFER OF FOREIGN GENES INTO CELLS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY IN BRAIN

PUBN-DATE: April 14, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KAHN, AXEL	FR
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
PERRICAUDET, MICHEL	FR
PESCHANSKI, MARC	FR
ROBERT, JEAN-JACQUES	FR
LE, GAL LA SALLE GILDAS	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12N 15/86; C12N 15/00; A61K 39/235; C12N 15/11; C12N 5/10; A61K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N015/86; C12N009/04, A61K038/44 , A61K038/47 , A61K038/18

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O>The invention concerns a recombinant DNA vector characterized in that it is capable of directing the expression and/or transcription of a selected nucleotide sequence in the cells of the central nervous system and in that it comprises (i) at least part of the genome of an adenovirus, including the regions required for that adenovirus to penetrate into the cells normally infectable by that adenovirus and (ii) being inserted into said part of genome of an adenovirus under the control of a promoter, either present or also inserted into said genome part and operative in said cells. This recombinant vector finds particular use in the treatment of diseases of the central nervous system, also in gene therapy.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 54. Document ID: WO 9325679 A1

L7: Entry 54 of 54 File: EPAB Dec 23, 1993

PUB-NO: WO009325679A1

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9325679 A1
TITLE: NOVEL POLYPEPTIDES HAVING NMDA RECEPTOR ACTIVITY, NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING SAID POLYPEPTIDES AND APPLICATIONS

PUBN-DATE: December 23, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MALLET, JACQUES	FR
SMIRNOVA, TANIA	FR

INT-CL (IPC): C12N 15/12; C07K 13/00; C12N 15/11; C12N 1/21; C12N 5/10; C12Q 1/68; C12P 21/08; G01N 33/50
EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/705; C07K016/28

ABSTRACT:

Novel polypeptides having NMDA activity and genetic material for their expression. The invention also concerns a process for highlighting and isolating ligands and/or modulators of the activity of said polypeptides, and their use in drugs.

Terms	Documents
Mallet-Jacques.IN.	54

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040248242 A1

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L21: Entry 1 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 9, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040248242
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040248242 A1

TITLE: 47153, A HUMAN GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE FAMILY MEMBER AND USES THEREFOR

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 9, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
Rosenfeld, Julie Beth	Sharon	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040247571 A1

L21: Entry 2 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 9, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040247571
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040247571 A1

TITLE: Neural cells expressing tyrosine hydroxylase

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 9, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meijer, Xia	Jarfalla		SE	
Gronborg, Mette	Ballerup		DK	
Wahlberg, Lars	Ballerup		DK	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 424/93.21, 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides a means for efficiently generating large numbers of TH expressing neural cells for neurotransplantation into a host to treat

neurodegenerative disease, neurological trauma, stroke, or in other neurodegenerative disease, neurological trauma, stroke, or in other diseases of the nervous system involving loss of neural cells, particularly Parkinson's disease.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040235106 A1

L21: Entry 3 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 25, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040235106
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040235106 A1

TITLE: 18891, a novel human lipase

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 25, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/198, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human lipase belonging to the family of mammalian lipases. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the lipase. The invention further relates to methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in lipase-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20040231005 A1

L21: Entry 4 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 18, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040231005
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040231005 A1

TITLE: 2786, a novel human aminopeptidase

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 18, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

White, David	Braintree	MA	US
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human aminopeptidase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the aminopeptidase. The invention further relates to methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in aminopeptidase-related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20040229314 A1

L21: Entry 5 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 18, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040229314
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040229314 A1

TITLE: 22438, 23553, 25278, and 26212 novel human sulfatases

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 18, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong Ying	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/196, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to newly identified human sulfatases. In particular, the invention relates to sulfatase polypeptides and polynucleotides, methods of detecting the sulfatase polypeptides and polynucleotides, and methods of diagnosing and treating sulfatase-related disorders. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

☐ 6. Document ID: US 20040229262 A1

L21: Entry 6 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 18, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040229262
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040229262 A1

TITLE: Polynucleotide encoding a novel human P2X7 splice variant, HBMYP2X7v

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 18, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Franco, Diana L.	Wallingford	CT	US	
Ramanathan, Chandra S.	Wallingford	CT	US	
Lewis, Martin A.	Madison	CT	US	
Feder, John N.	Belle Mead	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides novel polynucleotides encoding HBMYP2X7v polypeptides, fragments and homologues thereof. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing said polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods for applying these novel HBMYP2X7v polypeptides to the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of various diseases and/or disorders related to these polypeptides. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention.

☐ 7. Document ID: US 20040214758 A1

L21: Entry 7 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 28, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040214758
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040214758 A1

TITLE: Novel human hydrolase family members and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 28, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Framingham	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 26443, 46873, 61833, 26493, 58224, 46980, 32225, 47508, 56939, 33410, 33521, 23479, 48120, 46689, 80091, and 46508 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human hydrolase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 26443, 46873, 61833, 26493, 58224, 46980, 32225, 47508, 56939, 33410, 33521, 23479, 48120, 46689, 80091, or 46508 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 26443, 46873, 61833, 26493, 58224, 46980, 32225, 47508, 56939, 33410, 33521, 23479, 48120, 46689, 80091, or 46508 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 26443, 46873, 61833, 26493, 58224, 46980, 32225, 47508, 56939, 33410, 33521, 23479, 48120, 46689, 80091, or 46508 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-26443, 46873, 61833, 26493, 58224, 46980, 32225, 47508, 56939, 33410, 33521, 23479, 48120, 46689, 80091, or 46508 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 8. Document ID: US 20040203014 A1

L21: Entry 8 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 14, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040203014
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040203014 A1

TITLE: Neurotransmisson-associated proteins

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 14, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Honchell, Cynthia D.	San Francisco	CA	US	
Warren, Bridget A.	San Marcos	CA	US	
Borowsky, Mark L.	Needham	MA	US	
Griffin, Jennifer A.	Fremont	CA	US	
Li, Joana X.	Millbrae	CA	US	
Lee, Soo Yeun	Mountain View	CA	US	
Yue, Henry	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Forsythe, Ian J.	Edmonton	CA	CA	
Marquis, Joseph P.	San Jose	CA	US	
Gietzen, Kimberly J.	San Jose	CA	US	
Baughn, Mariah R.	Los Angeles	CA	US	
Tran, Uyen K.	San Jose	CA	US	
Lehr-Mason, Patricia M.	Morgan Hill	CA	US	
Tang, Y. Tom	San Jose	CA	US	
Ramkumar, Jayalaxmi	Fremont	IL	US	
Emerling, Brooke M.	Chicago	CA	US	
Lee, Ernestine A.	Kensington	CA	US	
Elliott, Vicki S.	San Jose	CA	US	
Hafalia, April J.A.	Daly City	CA	US	
Duggan, Brendan M.	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Chawla, Narinder K.	Union City	MD	US	

Kable, Amy E.	Silver Spring	CA	US
Chang, Hsin-Ru	Belmont	CA	US
Khare, Reena	Saratoga	CA	US
Becha, Shanya D.	San Francisco	CA	US
Jin, Pei	Palo Alto	CA	US
Lee, Sally	San Jose		US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Various embodiments of the invention provide human neurotransmission-assoc- iated proteins (NTRAN) and polynucleotides which identify and encode NTRAN. Embodiments of the invention also provide expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and antagonists. Other embodiments provide methods for diagnosing, treating, or preventing disorders associated with aberrant expression of NTRAN.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20040180441 A1

L21: Entry 9 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 16, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040180441
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040180441 A1

TITLE: Human cell-lines

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 16, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Stringer, Bradley Michael John	Cyncoed		GB	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/456; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing human cell lines by immortalising a precursor or undifferentiated cell with a controllable immortalising agent, culturing the cell to provide a cell population, and terminating immortalisation to allow differentiation.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20040180048 A1

L21: Entry 10 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 16, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040180048
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040180048 A1

TITLE: Neuronal and retinal gene expression patterns

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 16, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Zack, Donald Jeffery	Baltimore	MD	US	
Hackam, Abigail Shoshanna	Baltimore	MD	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/143.1; 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The retinal degeneration (rd1) mutant mouse exhibits rapid rod photoreceptor degeneration caused by a mutation in the rod photoreceptor-specific gene cGMP phosphodiesterase .beta. (PDE). One intriguing aspect of the rd1 phenotype is a secondary wave of cone photoreceptor death that follows loss of rods. In this study, we investigated gene expression changes associated with the progression of photoreceptor degeneration in rd1 mice using a custom retina microarray. The microarray contains 5,376 DNA fragments that correspond to mouse genes known or postulated to be involved in normal retinal function, development, or disease. Gene expression in rd1 retina was compared with age-matched wild-type controls at three time-points corresponding to critical stages in retina degeneration: peak of rod degeneration, early in cone degeneration and during cone degeneration. Statistical significance analyses demonstrated that approximately 3% of the genes on the microarray were differentially expressed, including known genes and genes that had not been previously implicated in degeneration. Interestingly, there was less overlap in the genes that were upregulated at each stage of degeneration, suggesting the involvement of distinct molecular pathways. Genes involved in transport, signalling and cytoskeleton were differentially expressed during rod degeneration whereas genes involved in growth and proliferation, oxidative stress and protein modification were increased prior to and during cone degeneration. These results provide clues to underlying molecular processes occurring during photoreceptor degeneration, and provide direction for future cell-based studies.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 20040157221 A9

L21: Entry 11 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 12, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040157221
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: corrected
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040157221 A9

TITLE: Novel 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 and 49933 molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 12, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Ashland	MA	US	
Logan, Thomas Joseph	Springfield	PA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

Williamson, Mark J.	Saugus	MA	US
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Medford	MA	US
Chun, Miyoung	Belmont	MA	US
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 and 49933 nucleic acid molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 12. Document ID: US 20040151701 A1

L21: Entry 12 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 5, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040151701
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040151701 A1

TITLE: Method for differentiating mesenchymal stem cells into neural cells

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 5, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kim, Hyun-Soo	Suwon-si, Kyungki-do		KR	
Yoon, Hae-Hoon	Incheon		KR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 435/368

ABSTRACT:

A method for differentiating mesenchymal stem cells of bone marrow into neural cells comprises culturing the mesenchymal stem cells in a medium containing epidermal growth factor(EGF), basic fibroblast growth factor(bFGF) and hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), and the neural cells produced thereby can be employed for the treatment of a neural disease.

☐ 13. Document ID: US 20040142375 A1

L21: Entry 13 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 22, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040142375
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040142375 A1

TITLE: 26934, a novel cytidine deaminase-like molecule and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 22, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/191, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 514/12, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Novel cytidine deaminase-like polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length cytidine deaminase-like proteins, the invention further provides isolated cytidine deaminase-like fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-cytidine deaminase-like antibodies. The invention also provides cytidine deaminase-like nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an cytidine deaminase-like gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 14. Document ID: US 20040132087 A1

L21: Entry 14 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 8, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040132087
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040132087 A1

TITLE: Novel human enzyme family members and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 8, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandria	Lexington	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Medford	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, and 50090 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel G protein-coupled receptor family members, human thioredoxin family members, human leucine-rich repeat family members, and human ringfinger family member. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 15. Document ID: US 20040126777 A1

L21: Entry 15 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 1, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040126777
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040126777 A1

TITLE: Lp mammalian proteins; related reagents

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 1, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bhatt, Ramesh Rajani	Carmel	IN	US	
Calley, John Nels	Indianapolis	IN	US	
Heuer, Josef Georg	Indianapolis	IN	US	
Keleher, Gerald Patrick	Indianapolis	IN	US	
Lancaster, Joanne Sloan	Indianapolis	IN	US	
Li, Qingqin	Flemington	NJ	US	
Lu, Deshun	Carmel	IN	US	
Mills, Bradley Jay	Fountaintown	IN	US	
Mishra, Santosh Kumar	Singapore	IN	SG	
Perkins, Douglas Raymond	New Palestine	IN	US	
Rowlinson, Scott William	Indianapolis	IN	US	
Smith, Rosamund Carol	Greenfield	IN	US	
Su, Eric Wen	Carmel	IN	US	
Wang, He	Carmel	IN	US	
Zhi, Yu	Indianapolis		US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 530/388.1, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding polypeptides from a human, reagents related thereto (including purified polypeptidesspecific antibodies) are provided. Methods of using said reagentsand diagnostic kits are also provided.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 20040121349 A1

L21: Entry 16 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 24, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040121349
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040121349 A1

TITLE: Novel 27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 and 65577 molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Carroll, Joseph M.	Cambridge	MA	US	
Cook, William James	Hanover	NH	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine S.	Brookline	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2, 800/8

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 and 65577 nucleic acid molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 and 65577 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 or 65577 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 or 65577 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 or 65577 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 17. Document ID: US 20040116678 A1

L21: Entry 17 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 17, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040116678
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040116678 A1

TITLE: Cardiac hypertrophy factor and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 17, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Baker, Joffre	El Granada	CA	US	
Chien, Kenneth	La Jolla	CA	US	
King, Kathleen	Pacifica	CA	US	
Pennica, Diane	Burlingame	CA	US	
Wood, William	San Mateo	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/399; 435/320.1, 435/353, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.25, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Isolated CHF, isolated DNA encoding CHF, and recombinant or synthetic methods of preparing CHF are disclosed. These CHF molecules are shown to influence hypertrophic activity and neurological activity. Accordingly, these compounds or their antagonists may be used for treatment of heart failure, arrhythmic disorders, inotropic disorders, and neurological disorders.

☐ 18. Document ID: US 20040115806 A1

L21: Entry 18 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 17, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040115806
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040115806 A1

TITLE: Method of generating neurons from stem cells and medium for culturing stem cells

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 17, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Fu, Yu-Show	Taipei		TW	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a method of generating neurons from stem cells which comprises culturing neurons in a medium and culturing the stem cells in the resultant mixture. The present invention also relates to a medium for culturing stem cells prepared by culturing neurons in a base culture medium.

☐ 19. Document ID: US 20040115804 A1

L21: Entry 19 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 17, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040115804
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040115804 A1

TITLE: Cell system for generating somatic cells

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 17, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Fu, Yu-Show	Taipei		TW	
Wang, Hwai Shi	Taipei		TW	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/366; 435/368, 514/43

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a cell system and a method for generating somatic cells.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 20. Document ID: US 20040106125 A1

L21: Entry 20 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 3, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040106125
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040106125 A1

TITLE: Neurotransmission-associated proteins

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 3, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Duggan, Brendan M	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Honchell, Cynthia D	San Carlos	CA	US	
Ison, Craig H	San Jose	CA	US	
Thangavelu, Kavitha	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Lu, Dyung Aina M	San Jose	CA	US	
Baughn, Mariah R	Los Angeles	CA	US	
Lal, Preeti G	Santa Clara	CA	US	
Yue, Henry	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Tang, Y Tom	San Jose	CA	US	
Warren, Bridget A	San Marcos	CA	US	
Lee, Ernestine A	Castro Valley	CA	US	
Griffin, Jennifer A	Fremont	CA	US	
Forsythe, Ian J	Edmonton	CA	CA	
Chawla, Narinder K	Union City	CA	US	

Jiang, Xin	Saratoga	CA	US
Jackson, Alan A	Los Gatos		US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 424/143.1, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 530/388.22

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides human neurotransmission-associated proteins (NTRAN) and polynucleotides which identify and encode NTRAN. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and antagonists. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating, or preventing disorders associated with aberrant expression of NTRAN.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

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☐ 21. Document ID: US 20040102379 A1

L21: Entry 21 of 273 File: PGPB May 27, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040102379
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040102379 A1

TITLE: Fibroblast growth factor homologous factors (FHFs) and methods of use

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 27, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Nathans, Jeremy	Baltimore	MD	US	
Smallwood, Philip M.	Woodbine	MD	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/399, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides fibroblast growth factor homologous factor (FHF) polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules that encode them. Also included in the invention are diagnostic and therapeutic methods using FHF polypeptides and nucleic acids.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

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☐ 22. Document ID: US 20040086922 A1

L21: Entry 22 of 273 File: PGPB May 6, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040086922
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040086922 A1

TITLE: 53010, a novel human carboxylesterase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Southborough	MA	US	
Silos-Santiago, Immaculada	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/196, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 53010 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel carboxylesterase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 53010 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 53010 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 53010 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-53010 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 23. Document ID: US 20040086494 A1

L21: Entry 23 of 273 File: PGPB May 6, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040086494
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040086494 A1

TITLE: Immune privileged cells for delivery of proteins and peptides

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
John, Constance Mary	San Francisco	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

Methods for sustained delivery of biologically active proteins or peptides to mammals are disclosed. Specific types of immune-privileged allogeneic or xenogenic donor cells that are naturally immune privileged are genetically modified in vitro to express or secrete the proteins or peptides. The genetically modified donor cells are subsequently implanted into host mammals and utilized for sustained delivery of biologically active proteins or peptides in vivo. The donor cells so utilized are those that inherently possess immune privilege due at least partly to the expression of Fas ligand. Methods for cell isolation, purification, tissue culture expansion, cryopreservation, gene transfer, transgene and Fas ligand expression, cell implantation, and measurement of immune responses of host animals are described.

☐ 24. Document ID: US 20040083496 A1

L21: Entry 24 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 29, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040083496
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040083496 A1

TITLE: 18431 and 32374, novel human protein kinase family members and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 29, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Silos-Santiago, Immaculada	Cambridge	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel protein kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32374 or 18431 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32374 or 18431 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32374 or -18431 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 25. Document ID: US 20040072346 A1

L21: Entry 25 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040072346
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040072346 A1

TITLE: Established cell line of microglia

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 15, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Sawada, Makoto	Kasugai-shi		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 424/85.1, 424/85.2, 424/93.7

ABSTRACT:

A subcultivatable, established microglia having the following properties. (a) Form: Both or either of a macrophage-like or spherical form in the presence of a granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulation factor and a branched form similar to branched microglia present in the brain in the absence of the factor. (b) Functional characteristics: specific affinity for the brain highly poor phagocytic action. (c) Cell proliferation: proliferative depending upon a granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulation factor. Preparation, separation, and screening methods of the microglia, a pharmaceutical composition using the microglia, and a method for treatment of cerebral diseases using the composition.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 26. Document ID: US 20040071675 A1

L21: Entry 26 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040071675
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040071675 A1

TITLE: Vector system

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 15, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mazarakis, Nicholas	Oxford		GB	
Azzouz, Mimoun	Oxford		GB	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 435/368, 435/455

ABSTRACT:

There is provided the use of a vector system comprising at least part of a rabies g protein, to transduce a TH positive neuron. There is also provided the use of a rabies G vector system to transduce a target site, in which the vector system travels to the target site by retrograde transport, which may comprise the step of administration of the vector system to an administration site which is distant from the target site.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 27. Document ID: US 20040063202 A1

L21: Entry 27 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 1, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040063202
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040063202 A1

TITLE: Neurogenesis from hepatic stem cells

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 1, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Petersen, Bryon E.	Gainesville	FL	US	
Deng, Jie	Gainesville	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368

ABSTRACT:

In vitro and in vivo approaches were used to induce hepatic oval cells to differentiate into cells expressing a neural cell-specific marker and displaying a neural morphology. Increasing cAMP in hepatic oval cells or co-culturing hepatic oval cells with neurospheres caused the hepatic oval cells to develop into cells displaying a neural cell-like phenotype. Hepatic oval cells transplanted into a brain differentiated into cells that phenotypically resembled all of the major cell types in the brain, including astrocytes, neurons, and microglia.

☐ 28. Document ID: US 20040058881 A1

L21: Entry 28 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 25, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040058881
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040058881 A1

TITLE: Ii-key/antigenic epitope hybrid peptide vaccines

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 25, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Humphreys, Robert E.	Acton	MA	US	
Xu, Minzhen	Northborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a first expressible sequence encoding a protein of interest or polypeptide of interest which contains an MHC Class II-presented epitope. In addition, the nucleic acid molecule comprises a second expressible nucleic acid sequence encoding an antigen presentation enhancing hybrid polypeptide. The antigen presentation enhancing hybrid polypeptide includes the following elements: i) an N-terminal element consisting essentially of 4-16 residues of the mammalian Ii-Key peptide LRMKLPKPPKPVSKMR (SEQ ID NO: _____) and non-N-terminal deletion modifications thereof that retain antigen presentation enhancing activity; ii) a C-terminal element comprising an MHC Class II-presented epitope in the form of a polypeptide or peptidomimetic structure which binds to the antigenic peptide binding site of an MHC class II molecule, the MHC Class II-presented epitope being contained in the protein of interest of step a); and iii) an intervening peptidyl structure linking the N-terminal and C-terminal elements of the hybrid, the peptidyl structure having a length of about 20 amino acids or less.

☐ 29. Document ID: US 20040053226 A1

L21: Entry 29 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 18, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040053226
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040053226 A1

TITLE: 23430, a novel human ubiquitin hydrolase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 18, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 23430 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiquitin hydrolase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 23430 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 23430 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 23430 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-23430 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 30. Document ID: US 20040048373 A1

L21: Entry 30 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 11, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040048373
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040048373 A1

TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 11, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Gage, Fred H.	La Jolla	CA	US	
Ray, Jasodhara	San Diego	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing a neuroblast and a cellular composition comprising an enriched population of neuroblast cells is provided. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compositions which affect neuroblasts and for treating a subject with a neuronal disorder, and a culture system for the production and maintenance of neuroblasts.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 31. Document ID: US 20040038346 A1

L21: Entry 31 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 26, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040038346
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040038346 A1

TITLE: Novel human protein kinases and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 26, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to novel kinase nucleic acid sequences and proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 32. Document ID: US 20040033563 A1

L21: Entry 32 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 19, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040033563
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040033563 A1

TITLE: Ho-1 suppressor as a diagnostic and prognostic test for dementing diseases

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 19, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Schipper, Hyman M.	Montreal Quebec		CA	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/388.22, 536/23.53

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to an improved method for predicting the onset of, diagnosing, prognosticating and/or treating dementing diseases. The method comprises determining the level of heme oxygenase-1 suppressor (HOS) activity and/or factor in tissue or body fluid obtained from a patient, and comparing said level with the corresponding level of HOS activity and/or factor in corresponding tissue or body fluid obtained from at least one control person. The tissue or body fluid is suitably blood, plasma, lymphocytes, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, saliva, epithelia or fibroblasts. The method is useful where the dementing disease is any of Alzheimer Disease, Age-Associated Cognitive Decline, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Parkinson disease with dementia, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Vascular (i.e. multi-infarct) Dementia, Lewy Body Dementia, Huntington's Disease, Down's syndrome, normal pressure hydrocephalus, corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, multisystem atrophy, head trauma, neurosyphilis, Creutzfeld-Jacob disease and other prion diseases, HIV and other encephalitides, and metabolic disorders such as hypothyroidism and vitamin B12 deficiency. The method may also prove useful in differentiating the "pseudodementia" of depression from Alzheimer disease.

☐ 33. Document ID: US 20040033509 A1

L21: Entry 33 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 19, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040033509
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040033509 A1

TITLE: Novel 13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 and 32252 molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 19, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark J.	Saugus	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	
Hunter, John Joseph	Somerville	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Medford	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 and 32252 nucleic acid molecules. The

invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 and 32252 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 or 32252 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 or 32252 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 or 32252 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 34. Document ID: US 20040033493 A1

L21: Entry 34 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 19, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040033493
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040033493 A1

TITLE: Proteins and nucleic acids encoding same

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 19, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Tchernev, Velizar T.	Branford	CT	US	
Spytek, Kimberly A.	New Haven	CT	US	
Zerhusen, Bryan D.	Branford	CT	US	
Patturajan, Meera	Branford	CT	US	
Shimkets, Richard A.	West Haven	CT	US	
Li, Li	Branford	CT	US	
Gangolli, Esha A.	Madison	CT	US	
Padigaru, Muralidhara	Branford	CT	US	
Anderson, David W.	Branford	CT	US	
Rastelli, Luca	Guilford	CT	US	
Miller, Charles E.	Hill Drive	CT	US	
Gerlach, Valerie	Branford	CT	US	
Taupier, Raymond J. JR.	East Haven	CT	US	
Gusev, Vladimir Y.	Guilford	CT	US	
Colman, Steven D.	New Haven	CT	US	
Wolenc, Adam Ryan	Guilford	CT	US	
Pena, Carol E. A.	Anosia	CT	US	
Furtak, Katarzyna	Bransford	CT	US	
Grosse, William M.	Madison	CT	US	
Alsobrook, John P. II	Branford	CT	US	
Lepley, Denise M.	Branford	CT	US	
Rieger, Daniel K.	Wethersfield	CT	US	

Burgess, Catherine E. US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 424/155.1, 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.3, 435/7.23, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed herein are nucleic acid sequences that encode novel polypeptides. Also disclosed are polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acid sequences, and antibodies, which immunospecifically-bind to the polypeptide, as well as derivatives, variants, mutants, or fragments of the aforementioned polypeptide, polynucleotide, or antibody. The invention further discloses therapeutic, diagnostic and research methods for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disorders involving any one of these novel human nucleic acids and proteins.

☐ 35. Document ID: US 20040033214 A1

L21: Entry 35 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 19, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040033214
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040033214 A1

TITLE: Pluripotent embryonic-like stem cells, compositions, methods and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 19, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Young, Henry E.	Macon	GA	US	
Lucas, Paul A.	Poughkeepsie	NY	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 435/366, 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to pluripotent stem cells, particularly to pluripotent embryonic-like stem cells. The invention further relates to methods of purifying pluripotent embryonic-like stem cells and to compositions, cultures and clones thereof. The present invention also relates to a method of transplanting the pluripotent stem cells of the present invention in a mammalian host, such as human, comprising introducing the stem cells, into the host. The invention further relates to methods of in vivo administration of a protein or gene of interest comprising transfecting a pluripotent stem cell with a construct comprising DNA which encodes a protein of interest and then introducing the stem cell into the host where the protein or gene of interest is expressed. The present also relates to methods of producing mesodermal, endodermal or ectodermal lineage-committed cells by culturing or transplantation of the pluripotent stem cells of the present invention.

☐ 36. Document ID: US 20040029227 A1

L21: Entry 36 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 12, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040029227
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040029227 A1

TITLE: Gene therapy

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 12, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Lowenstein, Pedro	Manchester		GB	
Castro, Maria	Manchester		GB	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/456

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a method of prolonging the expression of an exogenous gene in a cell transduced with the exogenous gene. The method comprises co-administration of the exogenous gene with a herpes virus gene, whereby such co-administration prolongs the expression of the exogenous gene in the transduced cell. The method is particularly useful as a means of effecting gene therapy.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

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☐ 37. Document ID: US 20040009501 A1

L21: Entry 37 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040009501
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040009501 A1

TITLE: Novel 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 and 49933 molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 15, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Ashland	MA	US	
Logan, Thomas Joseph	Springfield	PA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark J.	Saugus	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Medford	MA	US	
Chun, Miyoung	Belmont	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 and 49933 nucleic acid molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25869, 25934, 26335, 50365, 21117, 38692, 46508, 16816, 16839, 49937, 49931 or 49933 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 38. Document ID: US 20040006018 A1

L21: Entry 38 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 8, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040006018
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040006018 A1

TITLE: Cardiotrophin and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 8, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Baker, Joffre	El Granada	CA	US	
Chien, Kenneth	La Jolla	CA	US	
King, Kathleen	Pacifica	CA	US	
Pennica, Diane	Burlingame	CA	US	
Wood, William	San Mateo	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/325, 435/366

ABSTRACT:

Isolated CT-1, isolated DNA encoding CT-1, and recombinant or synthetic methods of preparing CT-1 are disclosed. CT-1 is shown to bind to and activate the receptor, LIFR.beta.. These CT-1 molecules are shown to influence hypertrophic activity, neurological activity, and other activities associated with receptor LIFR.beta.. Accordingly, these compounds or their antagonists may be used for treatment of heart failure, arrhythmic disorders, inotropic disorders, neurological disorders, and other disorders associated with the LIFR.beta..

☐ 39. Document ID: US 20040005664 A1

L21: Entry 39 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 8, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040005664
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040005664 A1

TITLE: Novel 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 and 8843 molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 8, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Ashland	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Medford	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine S.	Brookline	MA	US	
Olandt, Peter J.	Buffalo	NY	US	
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Carroll, Joseph M.	Cambridge	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 530/388.22, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 and 8843 nucleic acid molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 and 8843 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 or 8843 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 or 8843 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 or 8843 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 40. Document ID: US 20040005624 A1

L21: Entry 40 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 8, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040005624
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040005624 A1

TITLE: 84573, a human protein kinase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 8, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Tayber, Olga	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 84573 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel protein kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 84573 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 84573 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 84573 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-84573 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 41. Document ID: US 20040005576 A1

L21: Entry 41 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 8, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040005576
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040005576 A1

TITLE: Proteins and nucleic acids encoding same

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 8, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Guo, Xiaojia (Sasha)	Branford	CT	US	
Li, Li	Branford	CT	US	
Patturajan, Meera	Branford	CT	US	
Shimkets, Richard A.	Guilford	CT	US	
Casman, Stacie J.	North Haven	CT	US	
Malyankar, Uriel M.	Branford	CT	US	
Tchernev, Velizar T.	Branford	CT	US	
Vernet, Corine A.	North Branford	CT	US	
Spytek, Kimberly A.	New Haven	CT	US	
Shenoy, Suresh G.	Branford	CT	US	
Alsobrook, John P. II	Madison	CT	US	
Edinger, Schlomit	New Haven	CT	US	
Peyman, John A.	New Haven	CT	US	
Stone, David J.	Guilford	CT	US	
Ellerman, Karen	Branford	CT	US	
Gangolli, Esha A.	Madison	CT	US	
Boldog, Ferenc L.	North Haven	CT	US	
Colman, Steven D.	Guilford	CT	US	
Eisen, Andrew	Rockville	MD	US	

Liu, Xiaohong	Lexington	MA	US
Padigaru, Muralidhara	Branford	CT	US
Spaderna, Steven K.	Berlin	CT	US
Zerhusen, Bryan D.	Branford	CT	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed are polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding same. Also disclosed are vectors, host cells, antibodies and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides, as well as methods for using same.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 42. Document ID: US 20030235594 A1

L21: Entry 42 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 25, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030235594
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030235594 A1

TITLE: Ii-Key/antigenic epitope hybrid peptide vaccines

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Humphreys, Robert	Acton	MA	US	
Xu, Minzhen	Northborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/192.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.3, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed is an antigen presentation enhancing hybrid polypeptide which includes three elements. The first element is an N-terminal element consisting essentially of 4-16 residues of the mammalian Ii-Key peptide LRMKLPKPPKPVSKMR (SEQ ID NO: _____) and non-N-terminal deletion modifications thereof that retain antigen presentation enhancing activity. The second element is a chemical structure covalently linking the N-terminal element described above to the MHC Class II-presented epitope described below. The chemical structure is a covalently joined group of atoms which when arranged in a linear fashion forms a flexible chain which extends up to the length of 20 amino acids likewise arranged in a linear fashion, the chemical structure being selected from the group consisting of: i) immunologically neutral chemical structures, ii) a MHC Class I epitope or a portion thereof, and/or iii) an antibody-recognized determinant or a portion thereof. Finally, the enhancing antigen presentation enhancing hybrid polypeptide includes a C-terminal element comprising an antigenic epitope in the form of a polypeptide or peptidomimetic structure which binds to the antigenic peptide binding site of an MHC class II molecule.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 43. Document ID: US 20030224376 A1

L21: Entry 43 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030224376
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030224376 A1

TITLE: Novel human transferase family members and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	
Leiby, Kevin R.	Natick	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Olandt, Peter J.	Newton	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US	
Hunter, John J.	Somerville	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 424/144.1, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 514/1, 514/12, 514/7, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 33877, 47179, 26886, 25552, 32132, 32244, 23680, 32624, 47174, 60491, 46743, 27417, 27960, 32252, and 53320 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human transferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 33877, 47179, 26886, 25552, 32132, 32244, 23680, 32624, 47174, 60491, 46743, 27417, 27960, 32252, or 53320 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 33877, 47179, 26886, 25552, 32132, 32244, 23680, 32624, 47174, 60491, 46743, 27417, 27960, 32252, or 53320 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 33877, 47179, 26886, 25552, 32132, 32244, 23680, 32624, 47174, 60491, 46743, 27417, 27960, 32252, or 53320 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-33877, 47179, 26886, 25552, 32132, 32244, 23680, 32624, 47174, 60491, 46743, 27417, 27960, 32252, or 53320 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 44. Document ID: US 20030215421 A1

L21: Entry 44 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030215421
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030215421 A1

TITLE: Methods and compositions for treating secondary tissue damage and other inflammatory conditions and disorders

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
McDonald, John R.	Baie D'Urfe		CA	
Coggins, Philip J.	Pointe Claire		CA	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/85.1; 424/143.1, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.5, 530/351, 530/388.22, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Nucleic acid moleucles that encode conjugates containing as a ligand a chemokine receptor targeting agents, such as chemokines, and a targeted agent, such as a toxin are provided. These conjugates are used to treat inflammatory responses associated with activation, proliferation and migration of immune effector cells, including leukocyte cell types, neutrophils, macrophages, and eosinophils.

☐ 45. Document ID: US 20030207334 A1

L21: Entry 45 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 6, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030207334
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030207334 A1

TITLE: 25312, a novel human agmatinase-like homolog

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 6, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Cook, William James	Natick	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	
Spaltmann, Frank	Cambridge	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human agmatinase-like arginase, designated "25312". The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the agmatinase-like arginase. The invention further relates to methods using the agmatinase-like polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in disorders mediated by or related to the agmatinase-like arginase. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to agonists and antagonists identified by drug screening methods with the polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target.

☐ 46. Document ID: US 20030199086 A1

L21: Entry 46 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 23, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030199086
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030199086 A1

TITLE: In vitro ischemia model

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 23, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Wieloch, Tadeusz	Lund		SE	
Rytter, Anna	Lund		SE	
Cronberg, Tobias	Lund		SE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 435/6, 435/7.2

ABSTRACT:

A tissue culture model of oxygen/glucose deprivation induced cell death is provided, which is useful in the analysis of the mechanisms of cell death following brain ischemia, and for screening anti-ischemic drugs. By adopting the in vivo concentrations of calcium, potassium and hydrogen ions to the incubation medium a model is established that shows conspicuous similarities with the temporal and special development of cell death in vivo: selective and delayed CA1 damage, a damage mitigated by blockade of the NMDA and AMPA receptors, and a striking augmentation of damage by high levels of glucose.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 47. Document ID: US 20030190709 A1

L21: Entry 47 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030190709
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030190709 A1

TITLE: Pablo, a polypeptide that interacts with Bcl-xL, and uses related thereto

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mark, Robert	Lawrenceville	NJ	US	
Young, Kathleen H.	Newtown	PA	US	

Wood, Andrew T. Newtown PA US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.2; 435/184, 435/320.1, 435/368, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates, at least in part, to polypeptides which include Bcl-xL binding domains, novel Bcl-xL binding domains of Pablo polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, and uses thereof. For example, such polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are useful in modulating apoptosis, particularly in neural cells, as well as in the treatment or prevention of disorders that can benefit from modulation of cell death.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 48. Document ID: US 20030190653 A1

L21: Entry 48 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030190653
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030190653 A1

TITLE: Regulated gene in the pathophysiology of ischemic stroke

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Shamloo, Mehrdad	Foster City	CA	US	
Gonzalez-Zulueta, Mirella	Pacifica	CA	US	
Wieloch, Tadeusz	Lund		SE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/368, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2, 800/8

ABSTRACT:

The present invention identifies the K11 gene, whose gene products can be modulated to provide a protective effect against stroke, especially ischemic stroke, epilepsy and neurodegenerative disorders and enhancement of memory function. Further, the invention provides methods for diagnosing or assessing an individual's susceptibility to a stroke. Also provided are therapeutic methods for treating a stroke patient or methods for prophylactically treating an individual susceptible to stroke. Additionally, the invention describes screening methods for identifying agents that can be administered to treat individuals that have suffered a stroke or that are at risk for stroke.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 49. Document ID: US 20030186859 A1

L21: Entry 49 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 2, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030186859
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030186859 A1

TITLE: 58224, a novel helicase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 2, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 58224 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel helicase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 58224 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 58224 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 58224 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-58224 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 50. Document ID: US 20030186360 A1

L21: Entry 50 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 2, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030186360
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030186360 A1

TITLE: Novel human G-protein coupled receptor, HGPRBMY3, expressed highly in immune - and colon-related tissues

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 2, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Feder, John N.	Belle Mead	NJ	US	
Mintier, Gabe	Heightstown	NJ	US	
Ramanathan, Chandra S.	Wallingford	CT	US	
Hawken, Donald R.	Lawrenceville	NJ	US	
Cacace, Angela	Clinton	CT	US	
Barber, Lauren	Griswold	CT	US	
Kornacker, Michael G.	Princeton	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention describes a newly discovered human G-protein coupled receptor and its encoding polynucleotide. Also described are expression vectors, host cells, agonists, antagonists, antisense molecules, and antibodies associated with the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide of the present invention. In addition, methods for treating, diagnosing, preventing, and screening for disorders associated with aberrant cell growth, immunological conditions, and diseases or disorders related to immune tissues, brain, and colon are illustrated.

☐ 51. Document ID: US 20030180930 A1

L21: Entry 51 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 25, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030180930
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030180930 A1

TITLE: Novel human protein kinase, phosphatase, and protease family members and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Olandt, Peter J.	Newton	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Framingham	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine	Brookline	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 2504, 15977, 14760, 53070, 15985, 50365, 26583, 21953, m32404, 14089, and 23436 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human protein kinase family members, serine/threonine protein kinase family members, hexokinase family members, serine/threonine phosphatase family members, prolyl oligopeptidase family members, trypsin family members, trypsin serine protease family members, and ubiquitin protease family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 2504, 15977, 14760, 53070, 15985, 50365, 26583, 21953, m32404, 14089, or 23436 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 2504, 15977, 14760, 53070, 15985, 50365, 26583, 21953, m32404, 14089, or 23436 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 2504, 15977, 14760, 53070, 15985, 50365, 26583, 21953, m32404, 14089, or 23436 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-2504, 15977, 14760, 53070, 15985, 50365, 26583, 21953, m32404, 14089, or 23436 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 52. Document ID: US 20030176330 A1

L21: Entry 52 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 18, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030176330
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030176330 A1

TITLE: 55562 and 21617, novel human proteins and methods of use thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 18, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/190, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 21617 and 55562 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel dehydrogenase or tetratricopeptide repeat members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 21617 or 55562 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 21617 or 55562 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 21617 or 55562 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-21617 or 55562 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 53. Document ID: US 20030175895 A1

L21: Entry 53 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 18, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030175895
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030175895 A1

TITLE: Chemokine

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 18, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Lesslauer, Werner	Riehen		CH	
Utans-Schneitz, Ulrike	Basle		CH	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.5; 435/252.3, 435/325, 530/351, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to the discovery of novel genes and proteins, which function in pathways involved in brain pathogenesis. In particular, the novel genes and proteins relate to inflammatory tissue responses caused by brain injuries such trauma, ischemia or autoimmune-inflammation or other diseases or processes related to neuroinflammation. The compounds disclosed in the present invention are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and in screening assays.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 54. Document ID: US 20030175748 A1

L21: Entry 54 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 18, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030175748
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030175748 A1

TITLE: Novel human G-protein coupled receptor, HGPRBMY3, expressed highly in immune- and colon- related tissues

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 18, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Feder, John N.	Belle Mead	NJ	US	
Mintier, Gabriel	Hightstown	NJ	US	
Ramanathan, Chandra S.	Wallingford	CT	US	
Hawken, Donald R.	Lawrenceville	NJ	US	
Cacace, Angela	Clinton	CT	US	
Barber, Lauren E.	Jewett City	CT	US	
Kornacker, Michael G.	Princeton	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 514/1, 514/12, 514/44, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention describes a newly discovered human G-protein coupled receptor and its encoding polynucleotide. Also described are expression vectors, host cells, agonists, antagonists, antisense molecules, and antibodies associated with the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide of the present invention. In addition, methods for treating, diagnosing, preventing, and screening for disorders associated with aberrant cell growth, immunological conditions, and diseases or disorders related to immune tissues, brain, breast, cervix, kidney, and colon are illustrated.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 55. Document ID: US 20030166244 A1

L21: Entry 55 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030166244
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030166244 A1

TITLE: 57316 and 33338, human ubiquitin carboxyl terminal hydrolases and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 57316 or 33338 nucleic acid molecules, which encode ubiquitin carboxyl terminal hydrolase proteins. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 57316 or 33338 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 57316 or 33338 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 57316 or 33338 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-57316 or 33338 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 56. Document ID: US 20030166224 A1

L21: Entry 56 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030166224
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030166224 A1

TITLE: 18232, a novel dual specificity phosphatase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine	Brookline	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/196; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 18232 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel dual specificity phosphatase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 18232 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 18232 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 18232

proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-18232 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The invention also provides methods of modulating the differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells (e.g., erythroid cells) utilizing the compositions of the invention. Accordingly, methods of treating, preventing and/or diagnosing erythroid-associated disorders such as anemias, leukemias, and erythrocytosis are disclosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 57. Document ID: US 20030166222 A1

L21: Entry 57 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030166222
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030166222 A1

TITLE: 39267, human kinase family members and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 39267 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 39267 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 39267 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 39267 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-39267 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 58. Document ID: US 20030166060 A1

L21: Entry 58 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030166060
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030166060 A1

TITLE: 58297, an amino acid transporter and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 58297 nucleic acid molecules, which encode amino acid transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 58297 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 58297 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 58297 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-58297 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 59. Document ID: US 20030166059 A1

L21: Entry 59 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030166059
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030166059 A1

TITLE: 54498, an amino acid transporter and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 54498 nucleic acid molecules, which encode amino acid transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 54498 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 54498 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 54498 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-54498 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 60. Document ID: US 20030165883 A1

L21: Entry 60 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030165883
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030165883 A1

TITLE: 27091, a phospholipid transporting ATPase molecule and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/199, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/91.2, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 27091 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ATPase/PLTR family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 27091 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 27091 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 27091 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-27091 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 61. Document ID: US 20030162279 A1

L21: Entry 61 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 28, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030162279
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030162279 A1

TITLE: 22438, 23553, 25278, and 26212 novel human sulfatases

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 28, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong Ying	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/196; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to newly identified human sulfatases. In particular, the invention relates to sulfatase polypeptides and polynucleotides, methods of detecting the sulfatase polypeptides and polynucleotides, and methods of diagnosing and treating sulfatase-related disorders. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

☐ 62. Document ID: US 20030162247 A1

L21: Entry 62 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 28, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030162247
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030162247 A1

TITLE: 32164 protein, a novel seven transmembrane protein

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 28, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine S.	Brookline	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified seven-transmembrane protein, potentially a receptor belonging to the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the protein. The invention further relates to methods using the polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in 32164 protein-mediated or -related disorders. The invention farther relates to drug-screening methods using the polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 63. Document ID: US 20030161817 A1

L21: Entry 63 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 28, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030161817
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030161817 A1

TITLE: Pluripotent embryonic-like stem cells, compositions, methods and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 28, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Young, Henry E.	Macon	GA	US	
Lucas, Paul A.	Poughkeepsie	NY	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to pluripotent stem cells, particularly to pluripotent embryonic-like stem cells. The invention further relates to methods of purifying pluripotent embryonic-like stem cells and to compositions, cultures and clones thereof. The present invention also relates to a method of transplanting the pluripotent stem cells of the present invention in a mammalian host, such as human, comprising introducing the stem cells, into the host. The invention further relates to methods of in vivo administration of a protein or gene of interest comprising transfecting a pluripotent stem cell with a construct comprising DNA which encodes a protein of interest and then introducing the stem cell into the host where the protein or gene of interest is expressed. The present also relates to methods of producing mesodermal, endodermal or ectodermal lineage-committed cells by culturing or transplantation of the pluripotent stem cells of the present invention.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 64. Document ID: US 20030149998 A1

L21: Entry 64 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 7, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030149998
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030149998 A1

TITLE: Genes encoding G-protein coupled receptors and methods of use therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 7, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Blatcher, Maria	Moorestown	NJ	US	
Paulsen, Janet E.	Londonderry	NH	US	
Bates, Brian G.	Chelmsford	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates generally to the fields of neuroscience, bioinformatics and molecular biology. More particularly, the invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides that encode G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs), the use of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, as well as the production of such polynucleotides and polypeptides. The invention relates also to identifying compounds which may be agonists, antagonists and/or inhibitors of GPCRs, and therefore potentially useful in therapy.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 65. Document ID: US 20030147867 A1

L21: Entry 65 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 7, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030147867
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030147867 A1

TITLE: Genetically modified cells expressing a TGFbeta inhibitor, the cells being lung cancer cells

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 7, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Fakhrai, Habib	La Jolla	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to compositions comprising a therapeutically effective amount of genetically modified cells containing a genetic construct expressing a TGF.beta. inhibitor effective to reduce expression of TGF.beta., where the genetically modified cells are non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells or small cell lung cancer (SCLC) cells, and related methods.

☐ 66. Document ID: US 20030138934 A1

L21: Entry 66 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 24, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030138934
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030138934 A1

TITLE: 80091, a novel human ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 80091 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 80091 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an 80091 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 80091 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-80091 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 67. Document ID: US 20030138811 A1

L21: Entry 67 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 24, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030138811
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030138811 A1

TITLE: BioMAP analysis

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Plavec, Ivan	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Berg, Ellen L.	Palo Alto	CA	US	
Butcher, Eugene C.	Portola Valley	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/325, 435/455, 702/20

ABSTRACT:

The involvement of an expression product in a cell in a pathway is determined by genetically modifying the cell, incubating the cell with predetermined factors in induce a physiological state and measuring parameters affected by the pathway. Changes in the levels of the parameters as a result of the presence of the expressed product indicate that the expression product is involved with the pathway.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 68. Document ID: US 20030134317 A1

L21: Entry 68 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030134317
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030134317 A1

TITLE: 14815, a human kinase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 14815 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 14815 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 14815 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 14815 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-14815 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 69. Document ID: US 20030130485 A1

L21: Entry 69 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030130485
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030130485 A1

TITLE: Novel human genes and methods of use thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Framingham	MA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.1, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, and 57779 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human genes. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47476, 67210, 49875, 46842, 33201, 83378, 84233, 64708, 85041, 84234, 21617, 55562, 23566, 33489, or 57779 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 70. Document ID: US 20030129644 A1

L21: Entry 70 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030129644
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030129644 A1

TITLE: 14274 receptor, a novel G-protein coupled receptor related to the EDG receptor family

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine S.	Brookline	MA	US	
Hunter, John J.	Somerville	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/350, 530/388.22, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified member of the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors, and a new member of the EDG receptor family. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the receptor. The invention further relates to methods using receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in receptor-mediated disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 71. Document ID: US 20030121064 A1

L21: Entry 71 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 26, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030121064
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030121064 A1

TITLE: CNS neuroregenerative compositions and methods of use

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 26, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Logan, Ann	Sytchampton		GB	
Berry, Martin	London		GB	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/320.1, 435/354, 435/368, 514/12, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention features a method for promoting neural growth in vivo in the mammalian central nervous system by delivering a composition comprising a combination of neurotrophins to promote neural growth. Active fragments, cognates, congeners, mimics, analogs, secreting cells and soluble molecules thereof, and DNA molecules, vectors and transformed cells capable of expressing them are similarly utilizable in the methods of the instant invention.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 72. Document ID: US 20030119161 A1

L21: Entry 72 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 26, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030119161
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030119161 A1

TITLE: 32132, a novel fucosyltransferase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 26, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/193; 424/146.1, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.23, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32132 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel fucosyltransferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32132 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32132 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32132 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32132 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 73. Document ID: US 20030118997 A1

L21: Entry 73 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 26, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030118997
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030118997 A1

TITLE: Human cDNAs and proteins and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 26, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bejanin, Stephane	Paris		FR	
Tanaka, Hiroaki	Antony		FR	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns GENSET polynucleotides and polypeptides. Such GENSET products may be used as reagents in forensic analyses, as chromosome markers, as tissue/cell/organelle-specific markers, in the production of expression vectors. In addition, they may be used in screening and diagnosis assays for abnormal GENSET expression and/or biological activity and for screening compounds that may be used in the treatment of GENSET-related disorders.

☐ 74. Document ID: US 20030114645 A1

L21: Entry 74 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 19, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030114645
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030114645 A1

TITLE: Isolated human secreted proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human secreted proteins, and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 19, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ladunga, Steven I.	Foster City	CA	US	
Higgins, Maureen E.	Bethesda	MD	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides amino acid sequences of peptides that are encoded by genes within the human genome, the secreted peptides of the present invention. The present invention specifically provides isolated peptide and nucleic acid molecules, methods of identifying orthologs and paralogs of the secreted peptides, and methods of identifying modulators of the secreted peptides.

☐ 75. Document ID: US 20030113910 A1

L21: Entry 75 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 19, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030113910
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030113910 A1

TITLE: Pluripotent stem cells derived without the use of embryos or fetal tissue

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 19, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Levanduski, Mike	River Vale	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/354, 435/366

ABSTRACT:

This invention provides a method for deriving precursors to pluripotent non-embryonic stem (P-PNES) and pluripotent non-embryonic stem (PNES) cell lines. The present invention involves nuclear transfer of genetic material from a somatic cell into an enucleated, zona pellucida free human ooplastoid having a reduced amount of total cytoplasm. The present invention provides a new source for obtaining human and other animal pluripotent stem cells. The source utilizes as starting materials an oocyte and a somatic cell as the starting materials but does not require the use, creation and/or destruction of embryos or fetal tissue and does not in any way involve creating a cloned being. The oocyte never becomes fertilized and never develops into an embryo. Rather, portions of the oocyte cytoplasm are extracted and combined with the nuclear material of individual mature somatic cells in a manner that precludes embryo formation. Murine, bovine, and human examples of the procedure are demonstrated. Subsequently, the newly constructed P-PNES cells are cultured in vitro and give rise to PNES cells and cell colonies. Methods are described for culturing the P-PNES cells to yield purified PNES cells which have the ability to differentiate into cells derived from mesoderm, endoderm, and ectoderm germ layers. Methods are described for maintaining and proliferating PNES cells in culture in an undifferentiated state. Methods and results are described for analysis and validation of pluripotency of PNES cells including cell morphology, cell surface markers, pluripotent tumor development in SCID mouse, karyotyping, immortality in in vitro culture.

☐ 76. Document ID: US 20030113841 A1

L21: Entry 76 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 19, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030113841
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030113841 A1

TITLE: 8105, a novel human sugar transporter family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 19, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

Gu, Wei Brookline MA US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 8105 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel sugar transporter members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 8105 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 8105 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 8105 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-8105 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 77. Document ID: US 20030113813 A1

L21: Entry 77 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 19, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030113813
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030113813 A1

TITLE: Methods and devices for the integrated discovery of cell culture environments

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 19, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Heidaran, Mohammad A.	Cary	NC	US	
Meyer, Mary K.	Durham	NC	US	
Rowley, Jon A.	Chapel Hill	NC	US	
Hemperly, John J.	Apex	NC	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.2; 435/287.2, 435/325

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is directed to methods and devices which can be used to test bioactive agents alone or in conjunction with 3D scaffolds for their effect on cell growth, differentiation, and other cellular functions.

☐ 78. Document ID: US 20030108928 A1

L21: Entry 78 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 12, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030108928
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030108928 A1

TITLE: MID 241 receptor, a novel G-protein coupled receptor

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 12, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified receptor belonging to the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the receptor. The invention further relates to methods using the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in receptor-mediated disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 79. Document ID: US 20030108915 A1

L21: Entry 79 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 12, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030108915
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030108915 A1

TITLE: Glioblastoma multiforme associated protein GliTEN

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 12, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
McKinnon, Randall D.	Piscataway	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.23, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Nucleic acid sequences that identify a gene product associated with Glioblastoma Multiforme are disclosed. Nucleic acid probes for mRNA transcripts whose expression is associated with glioblast transformation and methods for using these probes in identifying and treating patients at risk for progression into a malignant phenotype are also disclosed.

☐ 80. Document ID: US 20030100020 A1

L21: Entry 80 of 273 File: PGPB May 29, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030100020
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030100020 A1

TITLE: 50352, a human ubiquitin-protein ligase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 29, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 50352 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiquitin-protein ligase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 50352 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 50352 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 50352 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-50352 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 81. Document ID: US 20030100001 A1

L21: Entry 81 of 273 File: PGPB May 29, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030100001
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030100001 A1

TITLE: 46694, a human alpha/beta hydrolase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 29, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Spurling, Heidi Lynn	Malden	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/196, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 46694 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel alpha/beta hydrolase family members. The invention

also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 46694 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 46694 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 46694 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-46694 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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☐ 82. Document ID: US 20030096392 A1

L21: Entry 82 of 273 File: PGPB May 22, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030096392
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030096392 A1

TITLE: 21163, a novel human prolyl oligopeptidase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hunter, John Joseph	Somerville	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 21163 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel prolyl oligopeptidase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 21163 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 21163 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 21163 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-21163 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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☐ 83. Document ID: US 20030096305 A1

L21: Entry 83 of 273 File: PGPB May 22, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030096305
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030096305 A1

TITLE: Novel human membrane-associated protein and cell surface protein family members

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A. J.	Framingham	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	
Leiby, Kevin R.	Natick	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 530/388.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, and 23228 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel human membrane-associated protein family members, and human cell surface protein family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 84. Document ID: US 20030095958 A1

L21: Entry 84 of 273 File: PGPB May 22, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030095958
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030095958 A1

TITLE: Inhibitors of bace

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bhisetti, Govinda R.	Lexington	MA	US	
Saunders, Jeffrey O.	Acton	MA	US	
Murcko, Mark A.	Holliston	MA	US	
Lepre, Christopher A.	Concord	MA	US	
Britt, Shawn D.	Andover	MA	US	
Come, Jon H.	Cambridge	MA	US	
Deininger, David D.	Arlington	MA	US	
Wang, Tianshang	Concord	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/94.1; 435/184, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.2, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to inhibitors of aspartic proteinases, particularly, BACE. The present invention also relates to compositions thereof and methods therewith for inhibiting BACE activity in a mammal, and for treating Alzheimer's Disease and other BACE-mediated diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 85. Document ID: US 20030092116 A1

L21: Entry 85 of 273 File: PGPB May 15, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030092116
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030092116 A1

TITLE: Novel nucleic acid sequences encoding adenylate kinase, phospholipid scramblase-like, DNA fragmentation factor-like, phosphatidylserine synthase-like, and ATPase-like molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 15, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Chun, Miyoung	Belmont	MA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/183, 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules that encode novel polypeptides. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a sequence of the invention has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 86. Document ID: US 20030092048 A1

L21: Entry 86 of 273 File: PGPB May 15, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030092048
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030092048 A1

TITLE: 84604 and 84614, human anion transporter family members and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 15, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	
Ferriera, Holly M.	Norton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 84604 or 84614 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel anion transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 84604 or 84614 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an 84604 or 84614 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 84604 or 84614 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-84604 or 84614 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 87. Document ID: US 20030087382 A1

L21: Entry 87 of 273 File: PGPB May 8, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030087382
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030087382 A1

TITLE: 25501, a human transferase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 8, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25501 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel transferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25501 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25501 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25501 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25501 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 88. Document ID: US 20030087249 A1

L21: Entry 88 of 273 File: PGPB May 8, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030087249
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030087249 A1

TITLE: 93870, a human G-protein coupled receptor and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 8, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 93870 nucleic acid molecules, which encode GPCRs. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 93870 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 93870 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 93870 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-93870 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 89. Document ID: US 20030082785 A1

L21: Entry 89 of 273 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030082785
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030082785 A1

TITLE: 24554, a human ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 1, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Libermann, Rosana K.	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Spurling, Heidi Lynn	Malden	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 24554 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 24554 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 24554 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 24554 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-24554 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 90. Document ID: US 20030082718 A1

L21: Entry 90 of 273 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030082718
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030082718 A1

TITLE: 52908, a human potassium channel, and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 1, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules, designated 52908 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel 52908-related potassium channel molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 52908 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an 52908 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 52908 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-52908 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 91. Document ID: US 20030082139 A1

L21: Entry 91 of 273 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030082139
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030082139 A1

TITLE: Immortalized human microglia cell and continuous cell line

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 1, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kim, Seung U.	Vancover		CA	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 435/325, 435/366

ABSTRACT:

An immortalized human cell line is provided which has the characteristics of human embryonic microglia. Such immortalized microglia cells express CD68, CD11c and MHC class I and II antigens as surface markers; have demonstrable phagocytic properties; and produce progeny continuously while maintained in culture. A method of transforming human microglial cells into an immortalized cell line is also provided. The genetically modified human microglia cells can express active substances from a selected group consisting of MIP-1.beta., MCP-1, IL-1.beta., IL-6, IL-12, and IL-15; and in the stimulated state can overexpress at lest cytokines, chemokines, and other cytotoxic and neurotoxic substances. Such immortalized microglia cells can be used for screening of compounds for diseases. These cells may be utilized for the treatment of at least Alzheimer disease, Parkinson disease, Huntington disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, stroke, spinal cord injuries, ataxia, autoimmune diseases and AIDS-dementia.

☐ 92. Document ID: US 20030077823 A1

L21: Entry 92 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 24, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030077823
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030077823 A1

TITLE: Nestin-expressing hair follicle stem cells

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Li, Lingna	San Diego	CA	US	
Yang, Meng	San Diego	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/366

ABSTRACT:

Hair follicle stem cells are isolated from mammals by isolating nestin-expressing cells. These hair follicle stem cells are a source of adult stem cells for autologous or heterologous stem cell therapy. The stem cells can be systemically implanted into the mammal or directly implanted into the organ. In addition, the stem cells may be further differentiated in vitro and then implanted systemically or directly into the mammal.

☐ 93. Document ID: US 20030077748 A1

L21: Entry 93 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 24, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030077748
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030077748 A1

TITLE: 96829, a human transporter family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 96829 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 96829 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 96829 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 96829 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-96829 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc

☐ 94. Document ID: US 20030077641 A1

L21: Entry 94 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 24, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030077641
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030077641 A1

TITLE: Methods of suppressing microglial activation and systemic inflammatory responses

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Laskowitz, Daniel T.	Chapel Hill	NC	US	
Matthew, William D.	Durham	NC	US	
McMillian, Michael	Rareton	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 424/186.1, 435/235.1, 435/325, 514/13

ABSTRACT:

Methods of suppressing the activation of microglial cells in the Central Nervous System (CNS), methods of ameliorating or treating the neurological effects of cerebral ischemia or cerebral inflammation, and methods of combating specific diseases that affect the CNS by administering a compound that binds to microglial receptors and prevents or reduces microglial activation are described. ApoE receptor binding peptides that may be used in the methods of the invention are also described, as are methods of using such peptides to treat peripheral inflammatory conditions such as sepsis. Also described are methods of screening compounds for the ability to suppress or reduce microglial activation.

☐ 95. Document ID: US 20030073658 A1

L21: Entry 95 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030073658
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030073658 A1

TITLE: 47619 and 47621, human ion channels, and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules, designated 47619 and 47621 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel 47619 and 47621-related ion channel molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47619 and 47621 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an 47619 and 47621 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47619 and 47621 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47619 and 47621 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 96. Document ID: US 20030073098 A1

L21: Entry 96 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030073098
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030073098 A1

TITLE: 65577, a human matrix metalloproteinase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 65577 nucleic acid molecules, which encode matrix metalloproteinases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 65577 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 65577 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 65577 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-65577 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 97. Document ID: US 20030064439 A1

L21: Entry 97 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 3, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030064439
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030064439 A1

TITLE: Novel nucleic acid sequences encoding melanoma associated antigen molecules, aminotransferase molecules, ATPase molecules, acyltransferase molecules, pyridoxal-phosphate dependant enzyme molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 3, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules that encode novel polypeptides. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a sequence of the invention has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing

compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 98. Document ID: US 20030064082 A1

L21: Entry 98 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 3, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030064082
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030064082 A1

TITLE: Antipsychotic agents stimulate neurogenesis in brain

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 3, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Chiu, Fung-Chow Alexander	Evans	GA	US	
Mahadik, Sahebarao P.	Martinez	GA	US	
Wakade, Chandramohan G.	Augusta	GA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/400; 435/368, 514/220, 514/259.41

ABSTRACT:

The present invention describes the use of compounds to stimulate nerve cell growth in adult brain. In one aspect, the present invention comprises a method to increase neuronal replacement and repair in an individual comprising administering at least one atypical neuroleptic to the individual in such a manner as to increase neurogenesis by a predetermined amount in at least one region of the brain. The compounds of the present invention may be used to treat conditions associated with loss of brain function such as loss of memory, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Attention Deficit Disorder, and stroke.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 99. Document ID: US 20030059868 A1

L21: Entry 99 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030059868
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030059868 A1

TITLE: Retinal cell lines with extended life-span and their applications

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Greenwood, John	London		GB	

Adamson, Peter	Croydon	GB
Lund, Raymond	London	GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/67; 435/254.2, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention features retina-derived (retinal endothelial or retinal epithelial pigment) cell lines with extended life-span and capable of being implanted in the retina and of carrying a therapeutic substance to the eye and to the central nervous system. Such lines can also be used as a model for studying blood central nervous system interfaces. These lines are derived from primary retinal cultures selected from the group consisting of primary retinal endothelial cells and primary retinal epithelial cells, comprise a polynucleotide containing an oncogene, which polynucleotide is optionally associated with at least one selection gene, and have the morphological characteristics and at least the expression characteristics of the surface antigens of corresponding primary cultures.

☐ 100. Document ID: US 20030054550 A1

L21: Entry 100 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030054550
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030054550 A1

TITLE: Cardiac hypertrophy factor and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Baker, Joffre	El Granada	CA	US	
Chien, Kenneth	La Jolla	CA	US	
King, Kathleen	Pacifica	CA	US	
Pennica, Diane	Burlingame	CA	US	
Wood, William	San Mateo	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 424/450

ABSTRACT:

Isolated CHF, isolated DNA encoding CHF, and recombinant or synthetic methods of preparing CHF are disclosed. These CHF molecules are shown to influence hypertrophic activity and neurological activity. Accordingly, these compounds or their antagonists may be used for treatment of heart failure, arrhythmic disorders, inotropic disorders, and neurological disorders.

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Terms	Documents
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☐ 101. Document ID: US 20030054449 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L21: Entry 101 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030054449
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030054449 A1

TITLE: 63744, a human sugar transporter family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 536/23.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 102. Document ID: US 20030049700 A1

L21: Entry 102 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 13, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030049700
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030049700 A1

TITLE: 22108 and 47916, novel human thioredoxin family members and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 13, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.23; 435/190, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 514/1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 22108 and 47916 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel thioredoxin members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing

22108 or 47916 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 22108 or 47916 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 22108 or 47916 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-22108 or 47916 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 103. Document ID: US 20030049254 A1

L21: Entry 103 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 13, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030049254
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030049254 A1

TITLE: Modulating neuronal outgrowth via the major histocompatibility complex Class I (MHC I) molecule

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 13, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kaufman, Daniel L.	Los Angeles	CA	US	
Hanssen, Lorraine	Los Angeles	CA	US	
Zekzer, Dan	Encinitas	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/144.1; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to methods and compositions for treating neural damage caused by injury or disease, by enhancing neural outgrowth and/or repair responses in the nervous system. Preferably, the methods and compositions utilize agents which interfere with the ability of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) Class I molecule (MHC I) to inhibit neurite outgrowth. Such agents include antibodies directed to MHC I, MHC I fragments and/or analogs, and agents which interfere with MHC I interaction with its neuronal receptor and the receptor's signaling pathway.

☐ 104. Document ID: US 20030044933 A1

L21: Entry 104 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 6, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030044933
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030044933 A1

TITLE: 96895, a human sodium-hydrogen exchanger family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 6, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	
Ferriera, Holly M.	Norton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 96895 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel sodium-hydrogen exchanger family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 96895 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 96895 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 96895 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-96895 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 105. Document ID: US 20030040474 A1

L21: Entry 105 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030040474
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030040474 A1

TITLE: 32229, a novel human acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Hunter, John J.	Somerville	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/190, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32229 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel acyl-CoA dehydrogenase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32229 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32229 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32229 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32229 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 106. Document ID: US 20030040052 A1

L21: Entry 106 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030040052
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030040052 A1

TITLE: Novel G-protein coupled receptors

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Weich, Nadine S.	Brookline	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to newly identified receptors belonging to the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the receptors. The invention further relates to methods using the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in receptor-mediated disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 107. Document ID: US 20030039991 A1

L21: Entry 107 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030039991
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030039991 A1

TITLE: 46798, a human matrix metalloproteinase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	
Lora, Jose M.	Arlington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 46798 nucleic acid molecules, which encode matrix metalloproteinases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 46798 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 46798 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 46798 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-46798 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 108. Document ID: US 20030037350 A1

L21: Entry 108 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030037350
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030037350 A1

TITLE: Novel nucleic acid sequences encoding a human ubiquitin protease, lipase, dynamin, short chain dehydrogenase, and ADAM-TS metalloprotease and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules that encode novel polypeptides. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a sequence of the invention has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 109. Document ID: US 20030036193 A1

L21: Entry 109 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030036193
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030036193 A1

TITLE: Methods for treating a neurological disorder by peripheral administration of a trophic factor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Fallon, James H.	Irvine	CA	US	
Kinyamu, Richard M.	Irvine	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/366; 514/12

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides methods of treating a subject having a disease, disorder or condition of the central nervous system. The methods include administering TGF-.alpha.polypeptides, related polypeptides, fragments and mimetics thereof useful in stimulating progenitor cell or stem cell proliferation, migration and differentiation. The methods of the invention are useful to treat and prophylactically ameliorate neurological tissue injury in vivo.

☐ 110. Document ID: US 20030036074 A1

L21: Entry 110 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030036074
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030036074 A1

TITLE: Novel nucleic acid sequences encoding human transporters, a human atpase molecule, a human ubiquitin hydrolase-like molecule, a human ubiquitin conjugating enzyme-like molecule, and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosanna	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/199, 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules that encode novel polypeptides. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a sequence of the invention has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 111. Document ID: US 20030032091 A1

L21: Entry 111 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 13, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030032091
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030032091 A1

TITLE: 48120, 23479 and 46689, novel human hydrolases and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 13, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/196, 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 23479, 48120, and 46689 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel hydrolases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 23479, 48120, and 46689 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 23479, 48120, or 46689 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 23479, 48120, and 46689 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-23479, 48120, or 46689 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 112. Document ID: US 20030028004 A1

L21: Entry 112 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 6, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030028004
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030028004 A1

TITLE: 68730 and 69112, protein kinase molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 6, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.2; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules, designated 68730 and 69112 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel protein kinases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 68730 and 69112 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 68730 and 69112 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 68730 and 69112 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-68730 and anti-69112 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 113. Document ID: US 20030022219 A1

L21: Entry 113 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 30, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030022219
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030022219 A1

TITLE: 85080, a human metal ion transporter family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 85080 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel metal transporter members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 85080 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an 85080 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 85080 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-85080 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 114. Document ID: US 20030022212 A1

L21: Entry 114 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 30, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030022212
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030022212 A1

TITLE: 65649, a human metalloprotease family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 65649 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel metalloprotease family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 65649 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 65649 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 65649 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-65649 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 115. Document ID: US 20030022211 A1

L21: Entry 115 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 30, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030022211
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030022211 A1

TITLE: G-protein coupled receptor and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Blatcher, Maria	Moorestown	NJ	US	
Bates, Brian Gaither	Chelmsford	MA	US	
Paulsen, Janet Elizabeth	Londonderry	NH	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is based on the identification of a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) that is expressed predominantly in the brain and placenta and nucleic acid molecules that encoded the GPCR, which is referred to herein as the hCAR protein and hCAR gene respectively (for human Constitutively Active Receptor). Based on this identification, the present invention provides: (1) isolated hCAR protein; (2) isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode an hCAR protein; (3) antibodies that selectively bind to the hCAR protein; (4) methods of isolating allelic variants of the hCAR protein and gene; (5) methods of identifying cells and tissues that express the hCAR protein/gene; (6) methods of identifying agents and cellular compounds that bind to the hCAR protein; (7) methods of identifying agents that modulate the

expression of the hCAR gene; and (8) methods of modulating the activity of the hCAR protein in a cell or organism.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 116. Document ID: US 20030022205 A1

L21: Entry 116 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 30, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030022205
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030022205 A1

TITLE: 98359, a sodium channel beta 4 subunit, and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.21, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a novel human sodium channel protein .beta. subunit. This nucleic acid molecule encodes a transmembrane protein that bears substantially sequence similarity to mammalian sodium channel protein .beta. subunits. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a nucleic acid molecule of the invention has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated polypeptides, fusion polypeptides, antigenic peptides and antibodies. Diagnostic, screening and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The nucleic acids and polypeptides of the present invention are useful as modulating agents in regulating a variety of cellular processes.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 117. Document ID: US 20030022201 A1

L21: Entry 117 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 30, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030022201
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030022201 A1

TITLE: 68999, a human ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 68999 nucleic acid molecules, which encode ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 68999 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 68999 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 68999 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-68999 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 118. Document ID: US 20030022195 A1

L21: Entry 118 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 30, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030022195
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030022195 A1

TITLE: 59914 and 59921, choline transporters and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 59914 and 59921 nucleic acid molecules, which encode choline transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 59914 and 59921 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which 59914 and 59921 genes have been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 59914 and 59921 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-59914 and 59921 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 119. Document ID: US 20030017572 A1

L21: Entry 119 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 23, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030017572
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030017572 A1

TITLE: 56294 and 56629, novel human metalloproteases and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 23, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 56294 and 56229 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel metalloprotease family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 56294 or 56629nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 56294 or 56629 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 56294 or 56629 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-56294, anti-56629 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 120. Document ID: US 20030017569 A1

L21: Entry 120 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 23, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030017569
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030017569 A1

TITLE: 2150, human protein kinase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 23, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
Lora, Jose M.	Arlington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 2150 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel protein kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 2150 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 2150 gene has been introduced

or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 2150 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-2150 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 121. Document ID: US 20030013867 A1

L21: Entry 121 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 16, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030013867
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030013867 A1

TITLE: Translation enhancer element of the human amyloid precursor protein gene

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 16, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Rogers, Jack	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/24.1; 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is directed to a DNA element that enhances the translation of the human amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene. The enhancer may be incorporated into expression vectors to enhance recombinant protein production. In addition, the invention is directed to an assay that utilizes vectors containing the translation enhancer element for the purpose of identifying agents that modulate the expression of the human amyloid precursor protein. These agents will ultimately be used to suppress APP expression in patients with Alzheimer's disease.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 122. Document ID: US 20030009024 A1

L21: Entry 122 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030009024
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030009024 A1

TITLE: 46584, a human transporter family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.5; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 46584 nucleic acid molecules, which encode transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 46584 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 46584 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 46584 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-46584 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 123. Document ID: US 20030008391 A1

L21: Entry 123 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030008391
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030008391 A1

TITLE: Methods and compositions for modulating the interaction between the APJ receptor and the HIV virus

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Doms, Robert W.	Berwyn	PA	US	
Faulds, Daryl	Mill Valley	CA	US	
Hesselgesser, Joseph E.	San Francisco	CA	US	
Horuk, Richard	Belmont	CA	US	
Mitrovic, Branislava	Walnut Creek	CA	US	
Zhou, Yiqing	El Sobrante	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/345; 435/325, 435/5, 530/300

ABSTRACT:

The orphan seven transmembrane domain receptor, APJ, can function as a coreceptor for cellular infection by the HIV virus. The establishment of cell lines that coexpress CD4 and APJ provide valuable tools for continuing research on HIV infection and the development of anti-HIV therapeutics.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 124. Document ID: US 20030008376 A1

L21: Entry 124 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030008376
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030008376 A1

TITLE: Methods and compositions for modulating the interaction between the APJ receptor and the HIV virus

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Doms, Robert W.	Berwyn	PA	US	
Faulds, Daryl	Mill Valley	CA	US	
Hesselgesser, Joseph E.	San Francisco	CA	US	
Horuk, Richard	Belmont	CA	US	
Mitrovic, Branislava	Walnut Creek	CA	US	
Zhou, Yiqing	El Sobrante	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/235.1; 435/239, 435/325, 435/345, 435/69.1, 530/300

ABSTRACT:

The orphan seven transmembrane domain receptor, APJ, can function as a coreceptor for cellular infection by the HIV virus. The establishment of cell lines that coexpress CD4 and APJ provide valuable tools for continuing research on HIV infection and the development of anti-HIV therapeutics.

☐ 125. Document ID: US 20030008279 A1

L21: Entry 125 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030008279
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030008279 A1

TITLE: Methods and compositions for modulating the interaction between the APJ receptor and the HIV virus

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Doms, Robert W.	Berwyn	PA	US	
Faulds, Daryl	Mill Valley	CA	US	
Hesselgesser, Joseph E.	San Francisco	CA	US	
Horuk, Richard	Belmont	CA	US	
Mitrovic, Branislava	Walnut Creek	CA	US	
Zhou, Yiqing	El Sobrante	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/5; 424/130.1, 435/325, 435/345, 435/69.1, 530/300

ABSTRACT:

The orphan seven transmembrane domain receptor, APJ, can function as a coreceptor for cellular infection by the HIV virus. The establishment of cell lines that coexpress

CD4 and APJ provide valuable tools for continuing research on HIV infection and the development of anti-HIV therapeutics.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 126. Document ID: US 20030003539 A1

L21: Entry 126 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 2, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030003539
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030003539 A1

TITLE: 67108, a human phospholipid transporter family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 2, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Framingham	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 67108 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel phospholipid transporter members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 67108 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 67108 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 67108 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-67108 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 127. Document ID: US 20020197703 A1

L21: Entry 127 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020197703
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020197703 A1

TITLE: 65552, a human matrix metalloproteinase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 65552 nucleic acid molecules, which encode matrix metalloproteinases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 65552 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 65552 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 65552 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-65552 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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☐ 128. Document ID: US 20020193303 A1

L21: Entry 128 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020193303
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020193303 A1

TITLE: 58860, a human cholesteryl ester hydrolase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 19, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/197, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 58860 nucleic acid molecules, which encode cholesteryl ester hydrolases. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 58860 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 58860 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 58860 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-58860 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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☐ 129. Document ID: US 20020192204 A1

L21: Entry 129 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020192204
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020192204 A1

TITLE: 15985, a novel human serine/threonine protein kinase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 19, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/94.5; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 15985 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel serine/threonine protein kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 15985 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 15985 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 15985 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-15985 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 130. Document ID: US 20020187138 A1

L21: Entry 130 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 12, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020187138
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020187138 A1

TITLE: 15368, a novel human GTP-releasing factor family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/94.6; 435/199, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 15368 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel GTP-releasing factor family member family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 15368 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 15368 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 15368 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-15368 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 131. Document ID: US 20020169292 A1

L21: Entry 131 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020169292
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020169292 A1

TITLE: Cystine knot growth factor mutants

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Weintraub, Bruce D.	Rockville	MD	US	
Szkudlinski, Mariusz W.	Potomac	MD	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/397; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.4, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Compositions and methods based on mutant Cystine Knot Growth Factors (CKGFs) comprising amino acid substitutions relative to the wild type hormone/growth factor. Mutated glycoprotein hormones, including thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and chorionic gonadotropin (CG) are disclosed as exemplary mutant CKGFs. Mutant TSH heterodimers and hCH heterodimers possessed modified bioactivities, including superagonist activity. Accordingly, the present invention provides methods for using mutant CKGFs, CKGF analogs, fragments, and derivatives thereof for treating or preventing diseases. Pharmaceutical and diagnostic compositions, methods of using mutant TSH heterodimers and TSH analogs with utility for treatment and prevention of metabolic and reproductive diseases are also provided.

☐ 132. Document ID: US 20020168742 A1

L21: Entry 132 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020168742
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020168742 A1

TITLE: 59079 and 12599, protein kinase family members and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Acton, Susan L.	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2, 800/8

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 59079 and 12599 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel protein kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 59079 or 12599 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 59079 or 12599 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 59079 and 12599 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-59079 and anti-12599 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 133. Document ID: US 20020168713 A1

L21: Entry 133 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020168713
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020168713 A1

TITLE: 46980, a novel human neuroligin family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 46980 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel neuroligin members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 46980 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 46980 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 46980 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-46980 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 134. Document ID: US 20020168668 A1

L21: Entry 134 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020168668
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020168668 A1

TITLE: 14691, a human glutamate receptor family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 14691 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel glutamate receptor family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 14691 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 14691 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 14691 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-14691 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 135. Document ID: US 20020168370 A1

L21: Entry 135 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020168370
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020168370 A1

TITLE: Methods and compositions for treating secondary tissue damage and other inflammatory conditions and disorders

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
McDonald, John R.	Calgary	AB	US	
Coggins, Philip J.	Calgary	AB	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/178.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 514/12, 530/389.1, 536/23.53

ABSTRACT:

Nucleic acid moleucles that encode conjugates containing as a ligand a chemokine receptor targeting agents, such as chemokines, and a targeted agent, such as a toxin are provided. These conjugates are used to treat inflammatory responses associated with activation, proliferation and migration of immune effector cells, including leukocyte cell types, neutrophils, macrophages, and eosinophils.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 136. Document ID: US 20020164769 A1

L21: Entry 136 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020164769
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164769 A1

TITLE: 32144, a novel human fatty acid amide hydrolase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/228; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32144 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel fatty acid amide hydrolase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32144 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32144 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32144 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32144 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 137. Document ID: US 20020164766 A1

L21: Entry 137 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020164766
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164766 A1

TITLE: 57406, a novel human metalloprotease family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasekhar	Watertown	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 57406 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel metalloprotease members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 57406 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into that the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in that a 57406 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 57406 proteins, fusion

proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-57406 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 138. Document ID: US 20020164746 A1

L21: Entry 138 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020164746
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164746 A1

TITLE: 47174, a novel human glycosyltransferase and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/193; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47174 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel glycosyltransferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47174 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47174 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47174 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47174 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The invention also provides methods of modulating pain or pain related disorders utilizing the compositions of the invention. Accordingly, methods of treating, preventing and/or diagnosing neurological disorders are disclosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 139. Document ID: US 20020164745 A1

L21: Entry 139 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020164745
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164745 A1

TITLE: 53320, a novel human acyltransferase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47

Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/193; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 53320 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel acyltransferase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 53320 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 53320 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 53320 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-53320 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The 53320 nucleic acids are expressed in endothelial cells.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 140. Document ID: US 20020164320 A1

L21: Entry 140 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020164320
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164320 A1

TITLE: 56939, a novel human acyl-CoA thioesterase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/94.6; 435/196, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.9, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 56939 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel acyl-CoA thioesterase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 56939 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 56939 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 56939 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-56939 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 141. Document ID: US 20020162130 A1

L21: Entry 141 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020162130
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020162130 A1

TITLE: TRANSGENIC MOUSE EXPRESSING THE HUMAN CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 GENE AND NEURONAL CELL CULTURES DERIVED THEREFROM

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 31, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
PASINETTI, GIULIO M.	NEW YORK	NY	US	
AISEN, PAUL S.	POTOMAC	MD	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/18; 435/325, 435/352, 435/354

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to the use of nimesulide and structurally related compounds in the prevention and/or treatment of neurodegenerative conditions. It is based, at least in part, on the discovery that nimesulide exhibits a neuroprotective effect against &bgr.-amyloid induced cell death Without being bound to any particular theory, it appears that nimesulide inhibits a non-inflammatory mechanism of neurodegeneration

☐ 142. Document ID: US 20020160452 A1

L21: Entry 142 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020160452
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020160452 A1

TITLE: 25206, a novel human short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 31, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel E.	Newton	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/190, 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25206 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25206 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25206 gene

has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25206 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25206 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 143. Document ID: US 20020160371 A1

L21: Entry 143 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020160371
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020160371 A1

TITLE: 56739, a novel CUB domain containing protein and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 31, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 56739 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel CUB family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 56739 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 56739 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 56739 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-56739 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 144. Document ID: US 20020156264 A1

L21: Entry 144 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020156264
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020156264 A1

TITLE: 22012, a novel human carboxypeptidase

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.2; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human carboxypeptidase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the carboxypeptidase. The invention further relates to methods using the carboxypeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in carboxypeptidase-related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the carboxypeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the carboxypeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the carboxypeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 145. Document ID: US 20020155499 A1

L21: Entry 145 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020155499
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020155499 A1

TITLE: 32624, a novel human UDP-glucuronosyl and glycosyl transferase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Leiby, Kevin R.	Natick	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32624 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel UDP-glucuronosyl and glycosyl transferase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32624 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32624 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32624 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32624 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 146. Document ID: US 20020152481 A1

L21: Entry 146 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020152481
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020152481 A1

TITLE: 23413, a novel human ubiquitin protease

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Hunter, John Joseph	Somerville	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human ubiquitin protease belonging to the family of mammalian deubiquitinating enzymes. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the ubiquitin protease. The invention further relates to methods using the ubiquitin protease polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in ubiquitin-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the ubiquitin protease polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the ubiquitin protease polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the ubiquitin protease polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 147. Document ID: US 20020150916 A1

L21: Entry 147 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020150916
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020150916 A1

TITLE: 43716, a novel human G-protein and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/350, 530/388.22, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47316 nucleic

acid molecules, which encode novel G-protein family members, preferably Ras family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47316 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47316 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47316 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47316 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 148. Document ID: US 20020150910 A1

L21: Entry 148 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020150910
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020150910 A1

TITLE: 33410, a novel human carboxylesterase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/196, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 33410 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel carboxylesterase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 33410 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 33410 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 33410 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-33410 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 149. Document ID: US 20020146800 A1

L21: Entry 149 of 273 File: PGPB Oct 10, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020146800
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020146800 A1

TITLE: 48921, a novel human GTP releasing factor and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 10, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/199; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 48921 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel GTP releasing factor family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 48921 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 48921 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 48921 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-48921 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 150. Document ID: US 20020137189 A1

L21: Entry 150 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020137189
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020137189 A1

TITLE: Cardiac hypertrophy factor and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Baker, Joffre	El Granada	CA	US	
Chien, Kenneth	La Jolla	CA	US	
King, Kathleen	Pacifica	CA	US	
Pennica, Diane	Burlingame	CA	US	
Wood, William	San Mateo	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/252.3; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Isolated CHF, isolated DNA encoding CHF, and recombinant or synthetic methods of preparing CHF are disclosed. These CHF molecules are shown to influence hypertrophic activity and neurological activity. Accordingly, these compounds or their antagonists may be used for treatment of heart failure, arrhythmic disorders, inotropic disorders, and neurological disorders.

☐ 151. Document ID: US 20020137181 A1

L21: Entry 151 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020137181
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020137181 A1

TITLE: 14087, a novel serine protease molecule and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/91.2, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 14087 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel serine protease family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 14087 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 14087 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 14087 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-14087 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 152. Document ID: US 20020137063 A1

L21: Entry 152 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020137063
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020137063 A1

TITLE: 57242, a novel human G protein-coupled receptor family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Gimeno, Ruth	Wellesley	MA	US	
White, David	Braintree	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/350, 530/388.1, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the diagnosis and

treatment of metabolic disorders, including, but not limited to, obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, overweight anorexia, or cachexia. The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 57242 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel G protein-coupled receptor family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 57242 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 57242 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 57242 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-57242 antibodies. Methods of use of the provided 57242 compositions for screening, diagnostic and therapeutic methods in connection with metabolic disorders are also disclosed.

☐ 153. Document ID: US 20020137049 A1

L21: Entry 153 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020137049
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020137049 A1

TITLE: Pablo, a polypeptide that interacts with Bcl-xL, and uses related thereto

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mark, Robert	Lawrenceville	NJ	US	
Young, Kathleen H.	Newtown	PA	US	
Wood, Andrew	Newtown	PA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates, at least in part, to polypeptides which include Bcl-xL binding domains, novel Bcl-xL binding domains of Pablo polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, and uses thereof. For example, such polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are useful in modulating apoptosis, particularly in neural cells, as well as in the treatment or prevention of disorders that can benefit from modulation of cell death.

☐ 154. Document ID: US 20020132303 A1

L21: Entry 154 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020132303
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020132303 A1

TITLE: 69318, a human sodium/calcium exchanger (transporter) family member and uses

therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 19, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 69318 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel sodium/calcium exchanger family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 69318 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 69318 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 69318 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-69318 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 155. Document ID: US 20020132301 A1

L21: Entry 155 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020132301
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020132301 A1

TITLE: 25466, a human transporter family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 19, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25466 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel transporter molecules. The 25466 transporter molecules are homologous to monocarboxylate (MCT) transporters, and in particular to SLC16 family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25466 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25466 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25466 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25466 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 156. Document ID: US 20020127694 A1

L21: Entry 156 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 12, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020127694
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020127694 A1

TITLE: 2786, a novel human aminopeptidase

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
White, David	Braintree	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human aminopeptidase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the aminopeptidase. The invention further relates to methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in aminopeptidase-related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 157. Document ID: US 20020127650 A1

L21: Entry 157 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 12, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020127650
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020127650 A1

TITLE: 32468, a human sugar transporter family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32468 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel sugar transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32468 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32468 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32468 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32468 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 158. Document ID: US 20020127568 A1

L21: Entry 158 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 12, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020127568
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020127568 A1

TITLE: 47324, a novel human G-protein and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 530/350, 530/388.22, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47324 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel G-protein family members, preferably Ras family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47324 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47324 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47324 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47324 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 159. Document ID: US 20020123475 A1

L21: Entry 159 of 273 File: PGPB Sep 5, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020123475
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020123475 A1

TITLE: 32626, a novel human UDP-glycosyltransferase and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Leiby, Kevin R.	Natick	MA	US	
Spaltmann, Frank	Cambridge	MA	US	
Cook, William James	Natick	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32626 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel UDP-glycosyltransferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32626 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32626 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32626 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32626 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 160. Document ID: US 20020119913 A1

L21: Entry 160 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 29, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020119913
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020119913 A1

TITLE: 61833, a novel human pyridoxyl-dependent decarboxylase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 29, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/2; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.2, 530/324, 530/387.9, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 61833 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel pyridoxyl-dependent decarboxylase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 61833 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 61833 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 61833 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-61833 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 161. Document ID: US 20020119555 A1

L21: Entry 161 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 29, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020119555
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020119555 A1

TITLE: 53014, a human metalloprotease family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 29, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bandaru, Rajasehkar	Watertown	MA	US	
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	
Spurling, Heidi Lynn	Malden	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 53014 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel metalloprotease family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 53014 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 53014 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 53014 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-53014 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 162. Document ID: US 20020119523 A1

L21: Entry 162 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 29, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020119523
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020119523 A1

TITLE: 67073, a human phospholipid transporter family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 29, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 67073 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel phospholipid transporter family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 67073 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 67073 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 67073 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-67073 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 163. Document ID: US 20020115206 A1

L21: Entry 163 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 22, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020115206
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020115206 A1

TITLE: ESTABLISHED CELL LINE OF MICROGLIA

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 22, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
SAWADA, MAKOTO	KASUGAI-SHI		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/366

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to an established cell line of microglia having the following properties:

(a) form: having a macrophage-like or globular form in the presence of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. and in the absence of said factor, a branched form similar to branched microglia present in the brain, or both of the above forms;

(b) functional characteristics: having specific affinity for the brain, and

having a strong phagocytic ability; and

(c) cell growth ability: growing depending on granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor.

☐ 164. Document ID: US 20020115178 A1

L21: Entry 164 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 22, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020115178
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020115178 A1

TITLE: 16816 and 16839, novel human phospholipase C molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 22, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura S.	Jamaica Plains	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong Ying	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/197; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 16816 or 16839 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel phospholipase C family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 16816 or 16839 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 16816 or 16839 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 16816 or 16839 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-16816 or 16839 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 165. Document ID: US 20020115137 A1

L21: Entry 165 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 22, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020115137
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020115137 A1

TITLE: 22406, a novel human pyridoxal-phosphate dependent enzyme family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 22, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 22406 nucleic acid molecules, which encode a novel pyridoxal-phosphate dependent enzyme family member. In particular, the invention relates to 22406 serine racemase polypeptide and encoding nucleic acid molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 22406 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 22406 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 22406 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-22406 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 166. Document ID: US 20020111310 A1

L21: Entry 166 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 15, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020111310
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020111310 A1

TITLE: 25219, a novel human aminotransferase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 15, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated aminotransferase nucleic acids molecules, designated 25219 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel 25219 family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25219 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25219 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25219 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25219 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 167. Document ID: US 20020111307 A1

L21: Entry 167 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 15, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020111307
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020111307 A1

TITLE: 46508, a novel human peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 15, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/199, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 46508 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 46508 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 46508 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 46508 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-46508 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 168. Document ID: US 20020107376 A1

L21: Entry 168 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 8, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020107376
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020107376 A1

TITLE: 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, and 58764, novel human transferase family members and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle	Boston	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.2; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.23

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, or 58764 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel transferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, or 58764 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, or 58764 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, or 58764 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-26199, -33530, -33949, -47148, -50226, or -58764 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 169. Document ID: US 20020106770 A1

L21: Entry 169 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 8, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020106770
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020106770 A1

TITLE: 25233, a novel human aminotransferase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/193; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25233 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel aminotransferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25233 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25233 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25233 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25233 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 170. Document ID: US 20020104104 A1

L21: Entry 170 of 273 File: PGPB Aug 1, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020104104
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020104104 A1

TITLE: METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE THERAPEUTICS USING TRANSGENIC ANIMAL MODELS

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 1, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
GAMES, KATE DORA	BELMONT	CA	US	
SCHENK, DALE BERNARD	BURLINGAME	CA	US	
MCCONLOGUE, LISA CLAIRE	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	US	
SEUBERT, PETER ANDREW	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	US	

RYDEL, RUSSELL E. BELMONT CA US

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/3; 435/29, 435/354, 800/12, 800/18

ABSTRACT:

The construction of transgenic animal models of human Alzheimer's disease, and methods of using the models to screen potential Alzheimer's disease therapeutics, are described. The models are characterized by pathologies similar to pathologies observed in Alzheimer's disease, based on expression of all three forms of the .beta.-amyloid precursor protein (APP), APP695, APP751, and APP770, as well as various point mutations based on naturally occurring mutations, such as the London and Indiana familial Alzheimer's disease (FAD) mutations at amino acid 717, predicted mutations in the APP gene, and truncated forms of APP that contain the A.beta. region. Animal cells can be isolated from the transgenic animals or prepared using the same constructs with standard techniques such as lipofection or electroporation. The transgenic animals, or animal cells, are used to screen for compounds altering the pathological course of Alzheimer's disease as measured by their effect on the amount of APP, .beta.-amyloid peptide, and numerous other Alzheimer's disease markers in the animals, the neuropathology of the animals, as well as by behavioral alterations in the animals.

☐ 171. Document ID: US 20020099010 A1

L21: Entry 171 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 25, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020099010
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020099010 A1

TITLE: Neurogenic compositions and methods

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 25, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Lukanidin, Eugene	Copenhagen		DK	
Bock, Elisabeth Marianne	Charlottenlund		DK	
Berezin, Vladimir	Copenhagen N.		DK	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/368, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention has found that the Mts1 protein is expressed in white matter astrocytes in the spinal cord. Such expression is significantly increased following sciatic nerve injury or dorsal root injury, particularly in astrocytes surrounding dorsal funiculus containing the central processes of the injured primary sensory neurons. The present invention has further demonstrated that Mts1 proteins administered extracellularly promote neurite outgrowth from neuronal cells. Based on these surprising findings, the present invention provides compositions and methods that are useful for the treatment of various neurological conditions characterized by death, degeneration or injury of neuronal cells.

☐ 172. Document ID: US 20020091238 A1

L21: Entry 172 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 11, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020091238
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020091238 A1

TITLE: 54370, a novel human sulfate transporter and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 11, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 424/146.1, 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 54370 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel transporter family members, preferably sulfate transporters. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 54370 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 54370 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 54370 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-54370 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 173. Document ID: US 20020090710 A1

L21: Entry 173 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 11, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020090710
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020090710 A1

TITLE: 57800, a novel human cadherin and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 11, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 57800 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel cadherin family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 57800 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 57800 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 57800 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-57800 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 174. Document ID: US 20020090627 A1

L21: Entry 174 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 11, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020090627
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020090627 A1

TITLE: 27419, a novel human arginine-N-methyl transferase and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 11, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/193, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 514/44, 514/7, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 27419 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel methyltransferase family members, preferably arginine methyltransferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 27419 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 27419 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 27419 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-27419 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 175. Document ID: US 20020082212 A1

L21: Entry 175 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020082212
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020082212 A1

TITLE: 7716, a novel human ATPase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 27, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/199, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 7716 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ATPase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 7716 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 7716 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 7716 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-7716 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 176. Document ID: US 20020082210 A1

L21: Entry 176 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020082210
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020082210 A1

TITLE: 56201, a novel human sodium ion channel family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 27, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 56201 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ion channel members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 56201 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 56201 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 56201 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-56201 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 177. Document ID: US 20020081698 A1

L21: Entry 177 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020081698
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020081698 A1

TITLE: 32621, novel human phospholipid scramblase-like molecules and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 27, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Novel human phospholipid scramblase-like polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length human phospholipid scramblase-like proteins, the invention further provides isolated human phospholipid scramblase-like fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-human phospholipid scramblase-like antibodies. The invention also provides human phospholipid scramblase-like nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a human phospholipid scramblase-like gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 178. Document ID: US 20020081679 A1

L21: Entry 178 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020081679
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020081679 A1

TITLE: NARC8 programmed cell-death-associated molecules and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 27, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Chiang, Lillian Wei-Ming	Cambridge	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/183; 435/226, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated NARC8 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel programmed cell death-associated proteins. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing NARC8 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression

vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a NARC8 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated NARC8 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-NARC8 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 179. Document ID: US 20020081657 A1

L21: Entry 179 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020081657
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020081657 A1

TITLE: 21784, a novel human calcium channel family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 27, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Curtis, Rory A.J.	Southborough	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 21784 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel calcium channel members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 21784 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 21784 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 21784 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-21784 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 180. Document ID: US 20020077310 A1

L21: Entry 180 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 20, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020077310
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020077310 A1

TITLE: 32225, a novel human alpha/beta hydrolase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 20, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32225 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel .alpha./.beta. hydrolase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32225 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32225 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32225 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32225 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 181. Document ID: US 20020076799 A1

L21: Entry 181 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 20, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020076799
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020076799 A1

TITLE: Compositions and methods for modulating TGF-beta signaling

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 20, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Wang, Tongwen	Seattle	WA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/388.26, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides novel compositions comprising a Smad protein and an isolated protein component of the proteasome-mediated degradation pathway. The invention also provides novel compositions comprising a Smad1 protein and a substrate for proteasome-mediated degradation. The invention also provides methods of screening for compounds that modulate the interaction between the proteins comprising these compositions. The invention also provides methods of screening for compounds that modulate the activity of the proteins comprising these compositions. The invention also provides methods of detecting proteasome-mediated degradation of novel Smad interacting proteins. A further aspect of the invention is a kit for detecting proteasome-mediated degradation of novel Smad interacting proteins. The invention also provides methods of treating diseases which are associated with aberrant levels of activity of a TGF-.beta. superfamily member.

☐ 182. Document ID: US 20020076796 A1

L21: Entry 182 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 20, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020076796
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020076796 A1

TITLE: 2786, a novel human aminopeptidase

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 20, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
White, David	Braintree	MA	US	
MacBeth, Kyle J.	Boston	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human aminopeptidase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the aminopeptidase. The invention further relates to methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in aminopeptidase-related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 183. Document ID: US 20020076784 A1

L21: Entry 183 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 20, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020076784
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020076784 A1

TITLE: 40322, a novel human dynamin

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 20, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/195; 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human dynamin belonging to the superfamily of mammalian GTPases. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the dynamin. The invention further relates to methods using the dynamin polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in dynamin-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening

methods using the dynamin polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the dynamin polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the dynamin polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 184. Document ID: US 20020076753 A1

L21: Entry 184 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 20, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020076753
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020076753 A1

TITLE: 31939, a novel human leucine-rich repeat family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 20, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 31939 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel leucine-rich repeat (LRR) members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 31939 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 31939 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 31939 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-31939 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 185. Document ID: US 20020076752 A1

L21: Entry 185 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 20, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020076752
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020076752 A1

TITLE: 33395, a novel human leucine-rich repeat family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 20, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47

Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra Lexington MA US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 33395 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel leucine rich repeat (LRR) family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 33395 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 33395 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 33395 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-33395 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 186. Document ID: US 20020068698 A1

L21: Entry 186 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 6, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020068698
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020068698 A1

TITLE: 13237, 18480, 2245 or 16228 novel human protein kinase molecules and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 6, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plains	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong Ying	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/194, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 13237, 18480, 2245 or 16228 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel protein kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 13237, 18480, 2245 or 16228 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 13237, 18480, 2245 or 16228 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 13237, 18480, 2245 or 16228 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-13237, -18480, -2245 or -16228 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 187. Document ID: US 20020068291 A1

L21: Entry 187 of 273 File: PGPB Jun 6, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020068291
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020068291 A1

TITLE: 32252, a novel human AMP-binding family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 6, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Hunter, John J.	Somerville	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/199, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/7.23, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32252 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel AMP-binding enzyme members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32252 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32252 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32252 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32252 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 188. Document ID: US 20020066117 A1

L21: Entry 188 of 273 File: PGPB May 30, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020066117
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020066117 A1

TITLE: Transgenic animal and methods

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 30, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Nilsson, Lars	Tampa	FL	US	
Potter, Huntington	Tampa	FL	US	
Arendash, Gary W.	Lutz	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/18; 435/354, 800/9

ABSTRACT:

A transgenic animal, preferably a mouse, that expresses human antichymotrypsin (ACT) in brain tissues is provided, together with animal tissue-derived cell lines and progeny animals of said transgenic animal. Progeny are obtained by mating the transgenic animal with select animal strains used as models of Alzheimer's disease, related neurological disorders, or amyloidogenic diseases. Methods utilizing the parent and progeny animals and cells derived therefrom are disclosed for testing compounds for use as anti-inflammatory drugs, inhibitors of amyloidogenesis, and/or inhibitors of tau protein pathology associated with Alzheimer's disease, in the treatment of a variety of neurological diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

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☐ 189. Document ID: US 20020064877 A1

L21: Entry 189 of 273 File: PGPB May 30, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020064877
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020064877 A1

TITLE: Methods of producing and using a human microglial cell line

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 30, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kim, Seung U.	Vancouver		CA	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/456; 435/368

ABSTRACT:

An immortalized human cell line has the characteristics of human microglia. It expresses the CD 8 and CD11c antigens. The immortalized human cell line has at least three of the following attributes: CD11b (Mac1), CD68, HLA-ABC, HLA-DR, IL-1b, IL-6, IL-8, IL-12, IL-15, TGF-b, TNF-a, MIP-1a, MIP-1b, MCP-1, P2Y1R, P2Y2R. Also disclosed is a method of transforming human microglial cells into an immortalized cell line, a method of testing drugs for effects on human microglial cells and a method of treating individuals experiencing neurodegenerative disorders.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

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☐ 190. Document ID: US 20020061575 A1

L21: Entry 190 of 273 File: PGPB May 23, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020061575
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020061575 A1

TITLE: 27803, a novel human adenylate kinase family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 23, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 514/44, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 27803 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel adenylate kinase family member family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 27803 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 27803 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 27803 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-27803 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 191. Document ID: US 20020055159 A1

L21: Entry 191 of 273 File: PGPB May 9, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020055159
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020055159 A1

TITLE: 23680,a novel human aminotransferase and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 9, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/193; 424/94.4, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 514/44, 530/388.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 23680 nucleic acid molecules, which encode a novel human aminotransferase. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 23680 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 23680 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 23680 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-23680 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 192. Document ID: US 20020052035 A1

L21: Entry 192 of 273 File: PGPB May 2, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020052035
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020052035 A1

TITLE: 18891, a novel human lipase

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 2, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/198; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human lipase belonging to the family of mammalian lipases. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the lipase. The invention further relates to methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in lipase-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 193. Document ID: US 20020039789 A1

L21: Entry 193 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 4, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020039789
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020039789 A1

TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 4, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Gage, Fred H.	La Jolla	CA	US	
Ray, Jasodhara	San Diego	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing a neuroblast and a cellular composition comprising an enriched population of neuroblast cells is provided. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compositions which affect neuroblasts and for treating a subject with a neuronal disorder, and a culture system for the production and maintenance of

neuroblasts.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 194. Document ID: US 20020039773 A1

L21: Entry 194 of 273 File: PGPB Apr 4, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020039773
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020039773 A1

TITLE: 47885, a novel human ubiquitin-activating enzyme and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 4, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/183; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 47885 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiquitin-activating enzyme family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 47885 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 47885 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 47885 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-47885 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 195. Document ID: US 20020034780 A1

L21: Entry 195 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 21, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020034780
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020034780 A1

TITLE: Novel human protein kinases and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 21, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 435/7.1, 435/810, 435/975, 514/2, 530/324, 530/387.9, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to novel kinase nucleic acid sequences and proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 196. Document ID: US 20020031815 A1

L21: Entry 196 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020031815
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020031815 A1

TITLE: 46619, a novel human beta-ketoacyl synthase and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/183; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated and novel nucleic acids molecules, designated beta-ketoacyl synthase nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel beta-ketoacyl synthase polypeptides. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing beta-ketoacyl synthase nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a beta-ketoacyl synthase gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated beta-ketoacyl synthase proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-beta-ketoacyl synthase antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classificati | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 197. Document ID: US 20020031801 A1

L21: Entry 197 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020031801
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020031801 A1

TITLE: 18806, a novel trypsin serine protease-like molecule and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Novel trypsin serine protease-like polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length trypsin serine protease-like proteins, the invention further provides isolated trypsin serine protease-like fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-trypsin serine protease-like antibodies. The invention also provides trypsin serine protease-like nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a trypsin serine protease-like gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 198. Document ID: US 20020031497 A1

L21: Entry 198 of 273 File: PGPB Mar 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020031497
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020031497 A1

TITLE: Porcine neural cells and their use in treatment of neurological deficits due to neurodegenerative diseases

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Fraser, Thomas	Newton	MA	US	
Dinsmore, Jonathan	Brookline	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 435/325

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting

infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

☐ 199. Document ID: US 20020025557 A1

L21: Entry 199 of 273 File: PGPB Feb 28, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020025557
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020025557 A1

TITLE: 32447, a novel human acyltransferase and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 28, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32447 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel acyltransferase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32447 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32447 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32447 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32447 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 200. Document ID: US 20020010946 A1

L21: Entry 200 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020010946
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020010946 A1

TITLE: 21612, 21615, 21620, 21676, 33756, novel human alcohol dehydrogenases

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47

Meyers, Rachel Newton MA US

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/8; 435/190, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to newly identified human ADHs belonging to the superfamily of mammalian alcohol dehydrogenases. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the ADHs. The invention further relates to methods using the ADH polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in ADH-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the ADH polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the ADH polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the ADH polypeptides and polynucleotides.

Terms	Documents
L20 NOT Baker-Kevin-P.IN.	273

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☐ 201. Document ID: US 20020009804 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L21: Entry 201 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020009804
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020009804 A1

TITLE: 32705, 23224, 27423, 32700, 32712, novel human G-proteins

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/6, 435/7.1, 530/350, 536/23.5

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 202. Document ID: US 20020009777 A1

L21: Entry 202 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020009777
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020009777 A1

TITLE: 25552, a novel human methyltransferase family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Williamson, Mark	Saugus	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 424/155.1, 435/193, 435/325, 435/6, 435/7.23, 514/44, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25552 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiE methyltransferase members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing

25552 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25552 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25552 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25552 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

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☐ 203. Document ID: US 20020009774 A1

L21: Entry 203 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020009774
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020009774 A1

TITLE: 18036,a novel calpain-like protease and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/183, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

Novel calpain-like protease polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length calpain-like protease proteins, the invention further provides isolated calpain-like protease fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-calpain-like protease antibodies. The invention also provides calpain-like protease nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a calpain-like protease gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

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☐ 204. Document ID: US 20020009461 A1

L21: Entry 204 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020009461
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020009461 A1

TITLE: Porcine neural cells and their use in treatment of neurological deficits due to neurodegenerative diseases

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Isacson, Ole	Cambridge	MA	US	
Dinsmore, Jonathan	Brookline	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/193.1; 424/93.7, 435/325

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

☐ 205. Document ID: US 20020004236 A1

L21: Entry 205 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 10, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020004236
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020004236 A1

TITLE: 27960, a novel ubiquitin conjugating enzyme family member and uses therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 10, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Tsai, Fong-Ying	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/226; 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 435/7.23, 514/44, 514/7, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 27960 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 27960 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 27960 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 27960 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-27960 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 206. Document ID: US 20020004039 A1

L21: Entry 206 of 273 File: PGPB Jan 10, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020004039
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020004039 A1

TITLE: Methods for treating neurological deficits

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 10, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Reid, James Steven	Berkeley	CA	US	
Fallon, James H.	Irvine	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The present invention features methods and compositions for treating a patient who has a neurological deficit. The method can be carried out, for example, by contacting (in vivo or in culture) a neural progenitor cell of the patient's central nervous system (CNS) with a polypeptide that binds the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor and directing progeny of the proliferating progenitor cells to migrate en masse to a region of the CNS in which they will reside and function in a manner sufficient to reduce the neurological deficit. The method may include a further step in which the progeny of the neural precursor cells are contacted with a compound that stimulates differentiation.

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 207. Document ID: US 20010055587 A1

L21: Entry 207 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 27, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010055587
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010055587 A1

TITLE: TRANSPLANTATION OF NEURAL CELLS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PAIN OR SPASTICITY

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 27, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
DINSMORE, JONATHAN	BROOKLINE	MA	US	
SIEGAN, JULIE	BOSTON	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 424/423, 435/368

ABSTRACT:

Methods for using neural cells to treat chronic pain and/or spasticity are described. The neural cells can be derived from any mammal, and are preferably human or porcine in origin. The neural cells preferably are serotonergic cells or are gamma-aminobutryic acid (GABA)-producing cells. Neural cells can be obtained from adult, juvenile, embryonic or fetal donors. Neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a subject. For example, the neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject or can be genetically modified to produce a factor. In one embodiment, the neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat chronic pain and/or spasticity by delivering the cells into the spinal cord of a subject.

☐ 208. Document ID: US 20010049143 A1

L21: Entry 208 of 273 File: PGPB Dec 6, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010049143
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010049143 A1

TITLE: Human cell-lines

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 6, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Stringer, Bradley Michael John	Cyncoed		GB	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/455; 435/366, 435/456

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing human cell lines by immortalizing a precursor or undifferentiated cell with a controllable immortalizing agent, culturing the cell to provide a cell population, and terminating immobilization to allow differentiation.

☐ 209. Document ID: US 20010044131 A1

L21: Entry 209 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 22, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010044131
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010044131 A1

TITLE: 27411, a novel human PGP synthase

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 22, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/183, 435/325, 435/6, 435/7.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human PGP synthase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the PGP synthase. The invention further relates to methods using the PGP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in PGP synthase-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the PGP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the PGP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the PGP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

☐ 210. Document ID: US 20010044130 A1

L21: Entry 210 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 22, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010044130
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010044130 A1

TITLE: 39406 protein, a novel seven transmembrane protein

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 22, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA	US	
Galvin, Katherine M.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified seven-transmembrane protein, potentially a receptor belonging to the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the protein. The invention further relates to methods using the polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in 39406 protein-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the polypeptides and

polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides.

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 211. Document ID: US 20010039331 A1

L21: Entry 211 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 8, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010039331
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010039331 A1

TITLE: 16836, a novel human phospholipase C family member and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 8, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hunter, John J.	Somerville	MA	US	
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 435/195, 435/325, 435/7.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 16836 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel phospholipase C members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 16836 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 16836 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 16836 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-16836 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 212. Document ID: US 20010036649 A1

L21: Entry 212 of 273 File: PGPB Nov 1, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010036649
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010036649 A1

TITLE: 26934, a novel cytidine deaminase-like molecule and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 1, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyers, Rachel A.	Newton	MA	US	
Rudolph-Owen, Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/325, 435/7.23, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Novel cytidine deaminase-like polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length cytidine deaminase-like proteins, the invention further provides isolated cytidine deaminase-like fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-cytidine deaminase-like antibodies. The invention also provides cytidine deaminase-like nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an cytidine deaminase-like gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

☐ 213. Document ID: US 20010006630 A1

L21: Entry 213 of 273 File: PGPB Jul 5, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010006630
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new-utility
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010006630 A1

TITLE: INTRODUCING A BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL INTO A PATIENT

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 5, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
YACOBY-ZEEVI, ORON	MEITAR		IL	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 424/94.64, 424/94.67, 435/325

ABSTRACT:

A biological preparation is provided and includes a biological material and a purified, natural or recombinant, extracellular matrix degrading enzyme being externally adhered thereto.

☐ 214. Document ID: US 6828145 B2

L21: Entry 214 of 273 File: USPT Dec 7, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6828145
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6828145 B2

TITLE: Method for the isolation of stem cells by immuno-labeling with HLA/MHC gene product marker

DATE-ISSUED: December 7, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Avital; Itzhak	Los Angeles	CA		
Arnaout; Walid	Calabasas	CA		
Inderbitzin; Daniel	Zurich			CH

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/326, 435/7.1

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed herein is the discovery that mammalian stem cells do not express .beta..sub.2 microglobulin (.beta..sub.2 m). The invention discloses a method of isolating stem cells comprising sorting, from a sample of cells, cells that express .beta..sub.2 m from cells that do not express .beta..sub.2 m. One then selects stem cells from the population of cells that does not express .beta..sub.2 m. This is accomplished by selecting cells that express a known marker, such as proteins expressed by genes encoding the major histocompatibility complex. An isolated stem cell is disclosed, as is a method for identifying it and other stem cells.

34 Claims, 4 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

☐ 215. Document ID: US 6803233 B2

L21: Entry 215 of 273 File: USPT Oct 12, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6803233
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6803233 B2

TITLE: Model for Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases

DATE-ISSUED: October 12, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lynch; Gary	Irvine	CA		
Bi; Xiaoning	Irvine	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/347, 435/352, 435/353, 435/354

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides a model for studying the development of, and/or pathologies associated with neurodegenerative diseases, and agents that can alter such development and/or pathologies. The model of the invention is especially useful as an Alzheimer's disease model. The model of the invention provides brain cells and a method for increasing neurodegenerative disease characteristics in such cells, especially, induction of neurofibrillary tangles and/or phosphorylated tau and/or tau fragments and/or the production and/or release of cytokines and/or microglia reactions and/or activations and/or inflammation and/or conversion of p35 to p25 and/or the levels and activities of protein kinases by selectively increasing the concentration of cathepsin D to an effective level, and/or by lowering the concentration of cholesterol in such cells. The model also provides a method of

reversing such effects, by inhibiting cysteine protease and mitogen activated kinase activity, and especially, by inhibiting calpain, and/or MAP kinase.

218 Claims, 64 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 31

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 216. Document ID: US 6797502 B2

L21: Entry 216 of 273 File: USPT Sep 28, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6797502
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6797502 B2

TITLE: 18891, a novel human lipase

DATE-ISSUED: September 28, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kapeller-Libermann; Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/198; 435/183, 435/195, 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 530/350

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human lipase belonging to the family of mammalian lipases. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the lipase. The invention further relates to methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in lipase-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

6 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 217. Document ID: US 6780641 B2

L21: Entry 217 of 273 File: USPT Aug 24, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6780641
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6780641 B2

TITLE: Immortalized human microglia cell line

DATE-ISSUED: August 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kim; Seung U.	Vancouver			CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/363, 435/366, 435/368, 435/456, 435/458

ABSTRACT:

An immortalized human cell line is provided which has the characteristics of human embryonic microglia. Such immortalized microglia cells express CD68, CD11c and MHC class I and II antigens as surface markers; have demonstrable phagocytic properties; and produce progeny continuously while maintained in culture. A method of transforming human microglial cells into an immortalized cell line is also provided. The genetically modified human microglia cells can express active substances from a selected group consisting of MIP-1.beta., MCP-1, IL-1.beta., IL-6, IL-12, and IL-15; and in the stimulated state can overexpress at lest cytokines, chemokines, and other cytotoxic and neurotoxic substances. Such immortalized microglia cells can be used for screening of compounds for diseases. These cells may be utilized for the treatment of at least Alzheimer disease, Parkinson disease, Huntington disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, stroke, spinal cord injuries, ataxia, autoimmune diseases and AIDS-dementia.

10 Claims, 13 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

☐ 218. Document ID: US 6780627 B1

L21: Entry 218 of 273 File: USPT Aug 24, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6780627
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6780627 B1

TITLE: 22438, 23553, 25278, and 26212 novel human sulfatases

DATE-ISSUED: August 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Glucksmann; Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA		
Williamson; Mark	Saugus	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/196; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/440, 435/71.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to newly identified human sulfatases. In particular, the invention relates to sulfatase polypeptides and polynucleotides, methods of detecting the sulfatase polypeptides and polynucleotides, and methods of diagnosing and treating sulfatase-related disorders. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for making and using the novel molecules.

9 Claims, 25 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 25

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 219. Document ID: US 6759222 B2

L21: Entry 219 of 273 File: USPT Jul 6, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6759222
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6759222 B2

TITLE: 14815, a human kinase family member and uses therefor

DATE-ISSUED: July 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyers; Rachel E.	Newton	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 14815 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel kinase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 14815 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 14815 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 14815 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-14815 antibodies. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

15 Claims, 1 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 1

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

☐ 220. Document ID: US 6756523 B1

L21: Entry 220 of 273 File: USPT Jun 29, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6756523
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6756523 B1

TITLE: Adenovirus vectors for the transfer of foreign genes into cells of the central nervous system particularly in brain

DATE-ISSUED: June 29, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kahn; Axel	Paris			FR

Le Gal La Salle; Gildas	Saint Cloud	FR
Mallet; Jacques	Paris	FR
Perricaudet; Michel	Ecrosnes	FR
Peschanski; Marc	Creteil	FR
Robert; Jean-Jacques	Sceaux	FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/9; 424/93.2, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/455, 435/456, 514/44

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns a recombinant DNA vector characterized in that it is capable of directing the expression an/or transcription of a selected nucleotide sequence in the cells of the central nervous system and in that it comprises (i) at least part of the genome of an adenovirus, including the regions required for that adenovirus to penetrate into the cells normally infectable by that adenovirus and (ii) being inserted into said part of genome of an adenovirus under the control of a promoter, either present or also inserted into said genome part and operative in said cells. This recombinant vector finds particular use in the treatment of diseases of the central nervous system, also in gene therapy.

108 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 23
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

☐ 221. Document ID: US 6686185 B1

L21: Entry 221 of 273 File: USPT Feb 3, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6686185
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6686185 B1

TITLE: 25934, a novel fatty acid desaturase and uses therefor

DATE-ISSUED: February 3, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Logan; Thomas Joseph	Needham	MA		
Glucksmann; Maria Alexandra	Lexington	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/189; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 25934 nucleic acid molecules, which encode a novel desaturase family member. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 25934 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 25934 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 25934 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-25934 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The invention also provides methods for modulating fatty acid metabolism utilizing the compositions of the invention. Accordingly, methods of treating, preventing and/or diagnosing cardiovascular

disorders, such atherosclerosis, hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, and hyperlipidemia, are disclosed.

24 Claims, 9 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 9

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 222. Document ID: US 6673606 B1

L21: Entry 222 of 273 File: USPT Jan 6, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6673606
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6673606 B1

TITLE: Therapeutic uses for mesenchymal stromal cells

DATE-ISSUED: January 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tennekoon; Gihan	Wynnewood	PA		
Coyle; Andrew J.	Philadelphia	PA		
Grinspan; Judith	Ardmore	PA		
Beesley; Jackie S.	West Sussex			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/372; 424/93.1, 435/325, 435/366, 435/368, 435/377

ABSTRACT:

Human mesenchymal stromal cells can be induced to differentiate into oligodendrocytes and neurons, respectively. For these cell types, therefore, MSCs can be a therapeutic source, either in vitro or in vivo, in the context of treating pathologies of the central nervous system which are characterized by neuron loss, such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and stroke, as well as head trauma, or by dysfunction in ganglioside storage or demyelinization, such as Tay-Sachs disease, G1 gangliosidosis, metachromatic leukodystrophy, and multiple sclerosis.

4 Claims, 0 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 223. Document ID: US 6673605 B2

L21: Entry 223 of 273 File: USPT Jan 6, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6673605
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6673605 B2

TITLE: Established cell line of microglia

DATE-ISSUED: January 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sawada; Makoto	Kasugai			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/352; 424/93.7, 435/325, 435/353, 435/354, 435/368, 435/372

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to an established cell line of microglia having the following properties: (a) form: having a macrophage-like or globular form in the presence of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. and in the absence of said factor, a branched form similar to branched microglia present in the brain, or both of the above forms; (b) functional characteristics: having specific affinity for the brain, and having a strong phagocytic ability; and (c) cell growth ability: growing depending on granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. In particular, cell lines FERM BP-7061 and FERM BP-7062.

2 Claims, 13 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

☐ 224. Document ID: US 6649811 B2

L21: Entry 224 of 273 File: USPT Nov 18, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6649811
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6649811 B2

TITLE: Transgenic mouse expressing the human cyclooxygenase-2 gene and neuronal cell cultures derived therefrom

DATE-ISSUED: November 18, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Pasinetti; Giulio M.	New York	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/18; 435/325, 435/352, 435/354

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides for transgenic mice whose genomes comprise a gene encoding human cyclooxygenase-2 under the control of a neuron-specific promoter. The transgenic mice of the instant invention express human cyclooxygenase-2 mRNA in neuronal cells of their hippocampi at increased levels relative to the level of human cyclooxygenase-2 mRNA expressed in their cerebral white matter. Moreover, neuronal cell cultures derived from the transgenic mice of the instant invention arc more susceptible to aggregated A.beta.25-35 peptide-mediated impairment of redox activity relative to those derived from mice non-transgenic for the human cyclooxygenase-2 gene. These transgenic animals and the neuronal cultures derived therefrom are useful iii elucidating the pathophysiological bases of neurodegenerative diseases and in improving the diagnosis and treatment of these disorders.

2 Claims, 68 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 33

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 225. Document ID: US 6620592 B2

L21: Entry 225 of 273 File: USPT Sep 16, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6620592
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6620592 B2

TITLE: 18036, a novel calpain-like protease and uses thereof

DATE-ISSUED: September 16, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kapeller-Libermann; Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/23; 435/219, 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Novel calpain-like protease polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length calpain-like protease proteins, the invention further provides isolated calpain-like protease fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-calpain-like protease antibodies. The invention also provides calpain-like protease nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a calpain-like protease gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

18 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 10

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 226. Document ID: US 6586239 B1

L21: Entry 226 of 273 File: USPT Jul 1, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6586239
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6586239 B1

TITLE: Purifying microglial cells by binding cell Fc receptor to immunoglobulin G Fc domain

DATE-ISSUED: July 1, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mi; Huaiyu	Fremont	CA		
Yi; Saili	San Francisco	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/176, 435/180, 435/261, 435/354, 435/363, 435/366, 435/368, 435/395, 530/811

ABSTRACT:

A method is provided for obtaining a cell population enriched in microglial cells by contacting a composition containing microglial cells with immunoglobulin immobilized on a matrix such as a polystyrene matrix before or after contact with the cells, allowing the cells to bind to the with immunoglobulin, and removing non-adherent cells to obtain a cell population containing preferably at least 95% microglial cells. The immunoglobulin may be F.sub.c domain-containing immunoglobulin G, and F.sub.c receptors of the microglial cells bind to the F.sub.c domain of immunoglobulin G. Purified F.sub.c fragments from immunoglobulin G may be used in place of immunoglobulin G. The microglial cells may be from brain tissue, and from tissue of a normal animal or tissue of an animal having a neurological disorder.

26 Claims, 3 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

☐ 227. Document ID: US 6569657 B1

L21: Entry 227 of 273 File: USPT May 27, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6569657
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6569657 B1

TITLE: 32140, a novel human aldehyde dehydrogenase and uses therefor

DATE-ISSUED: May 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyers; Rachel	Newton	MA		
Cook; William J.	Natick	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/190; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/71.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 32140 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel aldehyde dehydrogenase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 32140 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 32140 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 32140 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-32140 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

31 Claims, 12 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Desc

☐ 228. Document ID: US 6563016 B1

L21: Entry 228 of 273 File: USPT May 13, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6563016
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6563016 B1

TITLE: Perlecan transgenic animals and methods of identifying compounds for the treatment of amyloidoses

DATE-ISSUED: May 13, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Snow; Alan D.	Lynnwood	WA		
Fukuchi; Ken-Ichiro	Birmingham	AL		
Hassell; John	Tampa	FL		

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/12; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/455, 800/14, 800/18, 800/21, 800/22, 800/25, 800/3, 800/8, 800/9

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides a transgenic non-human animal expressing a perlecan encoding transgene. Also provided is a double-transgenic non-human animal expressing a perlecan and a amyloid encoding transgene. A method of screening for a compound which alters the rate or extent of amyloid deposition is additionally provided. The method consists of: (a) constructing a perlecan transgenic animal; (b) administering an effective amount of a test compound to said perlecan transgenic animal; and (c) determining whether said test compound alters the extent or rate of amyloid deposition. Finally, the invention provides a method of screening for a compound which alters the rate or extent of amyloid deposition. The method consists of: (a) constructing a perlecan/amyloid double-transgenic animal; (b) administering an effective amount of a test compound to said perlecan/amyloid double-transgenic animal; and (c) determining whether said test compound alters the extent or rate of amyloid deposition.

2 Claims, 25 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 25

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Desc

☐ 229. Document ID: US 6537794 B1

L21: Entry 229 of 273 File: USPT Mar 25, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6537794
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6537794 B1

TITLE: Chemokine

DATE-ISSUED: March 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lesslauer; Werner	Riehen			CH
Utans-Schneitz; Ulrike	Basel			CH

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/252.3; 435/252.33, 435/254.11, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to the discovery of novel genes and proteins, which function in pathways involved in brain pathogenesis. In particular, the novel genes and proteins relate to inflammatory tissue responses caused by brain injuries such trauma, ischemia or autoimmune-inflammation or other diseases or processes related to neuroinflammation. The compounds disclosed in the present invention are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and in screening assays.

4 Claims, 14 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 11

☐ 230. Document ID: US 6518480 B1

L21: Entry 230 of 273 File: USPT Feb 11, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6518480
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6518480 B1

TITLE: Selective target cell activation by expression of a G protein-coupled receptor activated superiorly by synthetic ligand

DATE-ISSUED: February 11, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Conklin; Bruce R.	San Francisco	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/3; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/455, 435/6, 435/7.1, 800/18

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides a method for selectively activating a target cell, where the target cell expresses a receptor activated superiorly by a synthetic ligand (RASSL) having decreased binding affinity for a selected natural ligand and normal or near normal binding affinity for a synthetic small molecule agonist. Thus, RASSL-mediated activation of target cells does not occur to a significant extent in the presence of natural G protein-coupled receptor ligand, but is significantly stimulated upon exposure to a synthetic small molecule. RASSL-expressing target cells are selectively activated by exposing of the cells to an appropriate synthetic small molecule, which in turn binds the RASSL, resulting in G protein activation and triggering of a specific cellular response associated with G protein activation (e.g., cellular

proliferation or cellular secretion).

13 Claims, 19 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 18

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Desc

☐ 231. Document ID: US 6504080 B1

L21: Entry 231 of 273 File: USPT Jan 7, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6504080
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6504080 B1

TITLE: Transgenic animal model for neurodegenerative disorders

DATE-ISSUED: January 7, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Van Der Putten; Petrus Herman Maria	Binningen			CH

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/18; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/455, 435/463, 800/12, 800/21, 800/22, 800/25, 800/3, 800/9

ABSTRACT:

Animal model useful for testing potential therapeutic agents for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, in particular disorders associated with the presence of Lewy pathology.

17 Claims, 0 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Desc

☐ 232. Document ID: US 6479268 B1

L21: Entry 232 of 273 File: USPT Nov 12, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6479268
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6479268 B1

TITLE: 7970, a novel ATPase-like molecule and uses thereof

DATE-ISSUED: November 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyers; Rachel A.	Newton	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/325, 435/6, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Novel ATPase-like polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length ATPase-like proteins, the invention further provides isolated ATPase-like fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-ATPase-like antibodies. The invention also provides ATPase-like nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an ATPase-like gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

16 Claims, 14 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 14

☐ 233. Document ID: US 6475718 B2

L21: Entry 233 of 273 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6475718
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475718 B2

TITLE: Methods and compositions for modulating the interaction between the APJ receptor and the HIV virus

DATE-ISSUED: November 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Doms; Robert W.	Berwyn	PA		
Faulds; Daryl	Mill Valley	CA		
Hesselgesser; Joseph E.	San Francisco	CA		
Horuk; Richard	Belmont	CA		
Mitrovic; Branislava	Walnut Creek	CA		
Zhou; Yiqing	El Sobrante	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/5; 435/325, 435/352, 435/353, 435/354, 435/358, 435/361, 435/366, 435/372, 435/372.3, 435/4

ABSTRACT:

The orphan seven transmembrane domain receptor, APJ, can function as a coreceptor for cellular infection by the HIV virus. The establishment of cell lines that coexpress CD4 and APJ provide valuable tools for continuing research on HIV infection and the development of anti-HIV therapeutics.

30 Claims, 9 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1,7
Number of Drawing Sheets: 11

☐ 234. Document ID: US 6465230 B2

L21: Entry 234 of 273 File: USPT Oct 15, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6465230
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6465230 B2
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: 27411, a novel human PGP synthase

DATE-ISSUED: October 15, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyers; Rachel A.	Newton	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/71.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human PGP synthase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the PGP synthase. The invention further relates to methods using the PGP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in POP synthase-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the POP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the POP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the POP synthase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

7 Claims, 6 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

☐ 235. Document ID: US 6458576 B1

L21: Entry 235 of 273 File: USPT Oct 1, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6458576
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6458576 B1

TITLE: 22406, a novel human pyridoxal-phosphate dependent enzyme family member and uses therefor

DATE-ISSUED: October 1, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyers; Rachel A.	Newton	MA		
Rudolph-Owen; Laura A.	Jamaica Plain	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/233; 435/252.33, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 22406 nucleic acid molecules, which encode a novel pyridoxal-phosphate dependent serine racemase. In particular, the invention relates to 22406 serine racemase polypeptide and encoding nucleic acid molecules. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 22406 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 22406 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 22406 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-22406 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

8 Claims, 12 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

☐ 236. Document ID: US 6444802 B1

L21: Entry 236 of 273 File: USPT Sep 3, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6444802
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6444802 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Human aminopeptidase

DATE-ISSUED: September 3, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kapeller-Libermann; Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA		
White; David	Braintree	MA		
Silos-Santiago; Immaculada	Cambridge	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.2; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/810, 435/975, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human aminopeptidase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the aminopeptidase. The invention further relates to methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in aminopeptidase-related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

14 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 10

☐ 237. Document ID: US 6420153 B1

L21: Entry 237 of 273 File: USPT Jul 16, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6420153
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6420153 B1

TITLE: 18232, a novel dual specificity phosphatase and uses therefor

DATE-ISSUED: July 16, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyers; Rachel A.	Newton	MA		
Weich; Nadine	Brookline	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/196; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.1, 536/23.2, 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids molecules, designated 18232 nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel dual specificity phosphatase family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing 18232 nucleic acid molecules, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 18232 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 18232 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-18232 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided. The invention also provides methods of modulating the differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells (e.g., erythroid cells) utilizing the compositions of the invention. Accordingly, methods of treating, preventing and/or diagnosing erythroid-associated disorders such as anemias, leukemias, and erythrocytosis are disclosed.

15 Claims, 9 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 238. Document ID: US 6413757 B1

L21: Entry 238 of 273 File: USPT Jul 2, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6413757
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6413757 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: 25312, a novel human agmatinase-like homolog

DATE-ISSUED: July 2, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Cook; William James	Natick	MA		
Curtis; Rory A. J.	Southborough	MA		
Spaltmann; Frank	Cambridge	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/195; 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2, 536/24.31

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human agmatinase-like arginase, designated "25312". The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the agmatinase-like arginase. The invention further relates to methods using the agmatinase-like polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in disorders mediated by or related to the agmatinase-like arginase. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to agonists and antagonists identified by drug screening methods with the polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target.

9 Claims, 7 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

☐ 239. Document ID: US 6403358 B1

L21: Entry 239 of 273 File: USPT Jun 11, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6403358
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6403358 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: 21529, a novel adenylate cyclase

DATE-ISSUED: June 11, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kapeller-Libermann; Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA		
Chun; Miyoung	Belmont	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/232; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

Novel adenylate cyclase polypeptides, proteins, and nucleic acid molecules are disclosed. In addition to isolated, full-length adenylate cyclase proteins, the invention further provides isolated adenylate cyclase fusion proteins, antigenic peptides, and anti-adenylate cyclase antibodies. The invention also provides adenylate cyclase nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which an adenylate cyclase gene has been introduced or disrupted. Diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods utilizing compositions of the invention are also provided.

10 Claims, 17 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 17

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 240. Document ID: US 6383780 B1

L21: Entry 240 of 273 File: USPT May 7, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6383780
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6383780 B1

TITLE: 2786, a novel human aminopeptidase

DATE-ISSUED: May 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kapeller-Libermann; Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA		
White; David	Braintree	MA		
MacBeth; Kyle J.	Boston	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/6, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human aminopeptidase. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the aminopeptidase. The invention further relates to methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in aminopeptidase-related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the aminopeptidase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

9 Claims, 9 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 9

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 241. Document ID: US 6376239 B1

L21: Entry 241 of 273 File: USPT Apr 23, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6376239
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6376239 B1

TITLE: DNA molecules comprising a promoter capable of conferring expression of a heterologous DNA sequence

DATE-ISSUED: April 23, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Baumeister; Ralf	Grobenzell			DE

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/252.3, 435/254.11, 435/320.1, 536/23.1, 536/23.5, 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

Described and claimed are recombinant DNA molecules including the promoter region of the sel-12 gene of Caenorhabditis elegans (C. elegans) or promoter regions of genes homologous to the sel-12 gene, being capable of conferring expression of a heterologous DNA sequence in all neural cells, such as at all stages of development. Vectors including such recombinant DNA molecules are provided. Described and claimed also are pharmaceutical and diagnostic compositions as well as kits including the aforementioned recombinant DNA molecules and vectors. Furthermore, transgenic non-human animals, including the aforesaid recombinant DNA molecules or vectors stably integrated into their genome and their use for the identification of substances capable of complementing a neuronal disorder are described and claimed. Also provided are uses of the before described DNA molecules, vectors and substances for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating, preventing, and/or delaying a neuronal disorder in a subject. Furthermore, the use of the aforementioned DNA molecules and vectors for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for inducing a neuronal disorder in a non-human animal is described and claimed.

10 Claims, 64 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 57

☐ 242. Document ID: US 6376238 B1

L21: Entry 242 of 273 File: USPT Apr 23, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6376238
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6376238 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Culture media for neurons, methods for preparing the culture media, and methods for culturing neurons

DATE-ISSUED: April 23, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Watanabe; Yoshiaki	Akita			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 424/520, 424/570, 424/93.7, 435/404, 435/407, 435/408

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is directed to a culture medium for neurons prepared by adding albumin to a culture supernatant obtained from a culture of primary astroglial cells in a trophic medium supplemented with insulin and transferrin. The culture medium of the present invention makes it possible to culture central nerve cells consistently. When nerve cells are cultured at a low cell density, excellent neurite extension is

obtained, and synapses are formed rapidly. On the other hand, when nerve cells are cultured at a high cell density, long-term stability of cells that have formed neuronetworks can be obtained.

19 Claims, 0 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

☐ 243. Document ID: US 6340592 B1

L21: Entry 243 of 273 File: USPT Jan 22, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6340592
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6340592 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Human cell lines

DATE-ISSUED: January 22, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Stringer; Bradley Michael John	Cardiff			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/372; 435/325, 435/366, 435/375, 435/440, 435/455, 435/467, 536/23.1, 536/23.7, 536/23.72

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a method for producing human cell lines and cell and cell-lines produced by such a method. The method comprising the use of precursor or undifferentiated cells treated with an immortalising agent which is susceptible to environmental conditions so as to provide for selective activation/deactivation of said immortalising agent and so selective activation of differentiation.

21 Claims, 16 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 15

☐ 244. Document ID: US 6337187 B1

L21: Entry 244 of 273 File: USPT Jan 8, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6337187
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6337187 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: 18891, a novel human lipase

DATE-ISSUED: January 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kapeller-Libermann; Rosana	Chestnut Hill	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/183, 435/195, 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 514/44, 536/23.1, 536/23.2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a newly identified human lipase belonging to the family of mammalian lipases. The invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding the lipase. The invention further relates to methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides as a target for diagnosis and treatment in lipase-mediated or -related disorders. The invention further relates to drug-screening methods using the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides to identify agonists and antagonists for diagnosis and treatment. The invention further encompasses agonists and antagonists based on the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention further relates to procedures for producing the lipase polypeptides and polynucleotides.

13 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

☐ 245. Document ID: US 6333163 B1

L21: Entry 245 of 273 File: USPT Dec 25, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6333163
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6333163 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Method of facilitating HIV-1 infection through human leukotriene B4 receptor

DATE-ISSUED: December 25, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Owman; Christer	Lund			SE

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.2; 435/325, 435/335, 435/339.1, 435/343.1, 435/354, 435/358, 435/361, 435/363, 530/350

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides a human leukotriene B4 receptor that acts as a coreceptor for HIV viruses, polynucleotides encoding the receptor, recombinant cells expressing the receptor, and antibodies against the receptor. The invention also provides methods of identifying drugs that can block viral infection of cells and methods of facilitating infection of cells with HIV viruses.

9 Claims, 4 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

☐ 246. Document ID: US 6323019 B1

L21: Entry 246 of 273 File: USPT Nov 27, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6323019
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6323019 B1

TITLE: Design of novel highly efficient HIV based packaging systems for gene therapy

DATE-ISSUED: November 27, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Corbeau; Pierre	Montpellier			FR
Kraus; Gunter	Miami	FL		
Wong-Staal; Flossie	San Diego	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/235.1; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/456, 435/91.33, 435/91.4, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

By transducing cells with an HIV-1-MN molecular clone deleted in the major packaging sequence, a stable HIV-1 packaging cell line, .psi.422 was produced. .psi.422 cells form syncytia with CD4 positive cells, correctly express HIV-1 structural proteins, and produce large amount of mature particles with normal RT activity. These particles are not infectious. When stably transfected with an HIV-based retroviral vector, the .psi.422 cell line produces hybrid virions capable of transducing CD4 positive cells with high efficiency (e.g., 10.sup.5 cells/ml). The availability of this stable, noninfectious HIV-1 packaging cell line capable of generating high titer HIV vectors enables the use of HIV-1 based nucleic acids delivery systems, for example, in gene therapy. An HIV-2 based vector is packaged by the packaging cell lines, demonstrating that HIV-2 cell transformation vectors are packaged by the packaging cell line. HIV based vectors packaged by the high efficiency cell lines are shown to have anti-HIV activity per se.

6 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

☐ 247. Document ID: US 6312949 B1

L21: Entry 247 of 273 File: USPT Nov 6, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6312949
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6312949 B1

TITLE: Regulation of tyrosine hydroxylase expression

DATE-ISSUED: November 6, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sakurada; Kazuhiro	San Diego	CA		
Palmer; Theo	San Diego	CA		
Gage; Fred H.	La Jolla	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 435/183, 435/189, 435/368, 435/455, 435/6, 435/69.1, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to methods and materials involved in the regulation of tyrosine hydroxylase expression as well as the treatment of catecholamine-related diseases. Specifically, the invention provides cells that contain exogenous nucleic acid having a nucleic acid sequence that encodes Nurr1 as well as methods and materials for inducing tyrosine hydroxylase expression, treating catecholamine-related deficiencies, and identifying tyrosine hydroxylase-related deficiencies.

10 Claims, 19 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 15

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 248. Document ID: US 6310197 B1

L21: Entry 248 of 273 File: USPT Oct 30, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6310197
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6310197 B1

TITLE: Translation enhancer element of the human amyloid precursor protein gene

DATE-ISSUED: October 30, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Rogers; Jack	Jamaica Plain	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/24.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/89

ABSTRACT:

The present invention is directed to a DNA element that enhances the translation of the human amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene. The enhancer may be incorporated into expression vectors to enhance recombinant protein production. In addition, the invention is directed to an assay that utilizes vectors containing the translation enhancer element for the purpose of identifying agents that modulate the expression of the human amyloid precursor protein. These agents will ultimately be used to suppress APP expression in patients with Alzheimer's disease.

10 Claims, 0 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 249. Document ID: US 6294383 B1

L21: Entry 249 of 273 File: USPT Sep 25, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6294383
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6294383 B1

TITLE: Porcine neural cells and their use in treatment of neurological deficits due to neurodegenerative diseases

DATE-ISSUED: September 25, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Isacson; Ole	Cambridge	MA		
Dinsmore; Jonathan	Brookline	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/379; 435/325

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

8 Claims, 49 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 21

☐ 250. Document ID: US 6277372 B1

L21: Entry 250 of 273 File: USPT Aug 21, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6277372
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6277372 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Porcine neural cells and their use in treatment of neurological deficits due to neurodegenerative diseases

DATE-ISSUED: August 21, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Fraser; Thomas	Newton	MA		
Dinsmore; Jonathan	Brookline	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 424/93.1, 435/325

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

10 Claims, 43 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 21

☐ 251. Document ID: US 6258353 B1

L21: Entry 251 of 273 File: USPT Jul 10, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6258353
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6258353 B1

TITLE: Porcine neural cells and their use in treatment of neurological deficits due to neurodegenerative diseases

DATE-ISSUED: July 10, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Isacson; Ole	Cambridge	MA		
Dinsmore; Jonathan	Brookline	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.1; 424/130.1, 424/143.1, 424/809, 424/93.7, 435/325, 435/368

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits

due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

26 Claims, 62 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 24

☐ 252. Document ID: US 6251670 B1

L21: Entry 252 of 273 File: USPT Jun 26, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6251670
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6251670 B1

TITLE: Method of culturing cells in suspension using lectins

DATE-ISSUED: June 26, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Yoshimoto; Tanihiro	Kanazawa			JP
Takamatsu; Hiroyuki	Kanazawa			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/383; 435/325, 435/346, 435/404

ABSTRACT:

An object of the present invention is to provide a method of enabling perfusion culture efficiently and simply by agglutinating cells with Lectin, which is a naturally-occurring agglutinin, thereby separating the cells and the culture medium. According to the method of the present invention, lectin is added to a culture medium to quickly agglutinate and precipitate the cells, thereby separating the culture medium and the cells. Hence, it is easy to remove old culture medium and replenish with fresh culture medium. Accordingly, if the method of the present invention is used, the perfusion culture is performed automatically and on an industrial scale.

8 Claims, 6 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

☐ 253. Document ID: US 6204053 B1

L21: Entry 253 of 273 File: USPT Mar 20, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6204053
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6204053 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Porcine cortical cells and their use in treatment of neurological deficits due to neurodegenerative diseases

DATE-ISSUED: March 20, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Dinsmore; Jonathan	Brookline	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 424/93.7, 435/374

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

16 Claims, 49 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 19

☐ 254. Document ID: US 6197585 B1

L21: Entry 254 of 273 File: USPT Mar 6, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6197585
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6197585 B1

TITLE: Human cell-lines

DATE-ISSUED: March 6, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Stringer; Bradley Michael John	Cardiff			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 435/325, 435/366, 435/375, 435/440, 435/455, 435/467, 536/23.1, 536/23.7, 536/23.72

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a method for producing human cell lines and cell and cell-lines produced by such a method. The method comprising the use of precursor or undifferentiated cells treated with an immortalising agent which is susceptible to environmental conditions so as to provide for selective activation/deactivation of said immortalising agent and so selective activation of differentiation.

22 Claims, 16 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 15

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 255. Document ID: US 6187307 B1

L21: Entry 255 of 273 File: USPT Feb 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6187307
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6187307 B1

TITLE: Cancer immunotherapy with semi-allogeneic cells

DATE-ISSUED: February 13, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Cohen; Edward P.	Chicago	IL		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 424/93.71, 435/325, 435/366, 435/372, 435/455, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to improved semi-allogeneic immunogenic cells which act to stimulate and induce an immunological response when administered to an individual. In particular, it relates to cells which express both allogeneic and syngeneic MHC determinants and which also express at least one antigen recognized by T lymphocytes. The invention is also directed to methods of inducing an immune response and methods of treating tumors by administering the semi-allogeneic immunogenic cells to an individual.

14 Claims, 42 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 24

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 256. Document ID: US 6140116 A

L21: Entry 256 of 273 File: USPT Oct 31, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6140116
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6140116 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Isolated and modified porcine cerebral cortical cells

DATE-ISSUED: October 31, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Dinsmore; Jonathan	Brookline	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/325; 424/93.7, 435/374

ABSTRACT:

Porcine neural cells and methods for using the cells to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration are described. The porcine neural cells are preferably embryonic mesencephalic, embryonic striatal cells, or embryonic cortical cells. The porcine neural cells can be modified to be suitable for transplantation into a xenogeneic subject, such as a human. For example, the porcine neural cells can be modified such that an antigen (e.g., an MHC class I antigen) on the cell surface which is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject is altered (e.g., by contact with an anti-MHC class I antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof) to inhibit rejection of the cell when introduced into the subject. In one embodiment, the porcine neural cells are obtained from a pig which is essentially free from organisms or substances which are capable of transmitting infection or disease to the recipient subject. The porcine neural cells of the present invention can be used to treat neurological deficits due to neurodegeneration in the brain of a xenogeneic subject (e.g., a human with epilepsy, head trauma, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or Huntington's disease) by introducing the cells into the brain of the subject.

27 Claims, 40 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 21

☐ 257. Document ID: US 6090624 A

L21: Entry 257 of 273 File: USPT Jul 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6090624
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6090624 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Immortalized retinal cell lines and their applications

DATE-ISSUED: July 18, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Greenwood; John	London			GB
Adamson; Peter	Croydon			GB
Lund; Raymond	London			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/371; 435/325, 435/352, 435/353, 435/354, 435/363, 435/366

ABSTRACT:

Immortalized cell lines of retinal origin (retinal endothelial and retinal pigmentary epithelial origin) which are capable of being implanted in the retina and of conveying a substance of therapeutic interest into the eye and the central nervous system. Such lines can also serve as a model for studying the blood/central nervous system interfaces.

These lines are derived from primary cultures of retinal cells selected from the group comprising the primary retinal endothelial cells and the primary retinal epithelial cells, comprise a nucleic acid fragment containing at least one immortalizing fragment of a heat-sensitive viral oncogene, which nucleic acid fragment may be associated with at least one selection gene, and exhibit the morphological characteristics and at least the surface antigen expression characteristics of the corresponding primary culture cells.

10 Claims, 47 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 22

☐ 258. Document ID: US 6077686 A

L21: Entry 258 of 273 File: USPT Jun 20, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6077686
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6077686 A

TITLE: Shc proteins

DATE-ISSUED: June 20, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Der; Channing	Chapel Hill	NC		
O'Bryan; John	Chapel Hill	NC		
Pawson; Anthony	Toronto			CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/252.1, 435/320.1, 435/325

ABSTRACT:

A Shc protein which is characterized as follows: (a) containing a C-terminal Src homology 2 (SH2) domain, a central proline-rich region (CH1), and an N-terminal phosphotyrosine binding (PTB) domain; (b) it is predominantly expressed in the adult brain; (c) it binds through its SH2 domain to proteins containing the consensus sequence pTyr-(hydrophobic/Glu)-(hydrophobic/Met/Tyr/Ile)-(Ile/Leu/Met/Phe/Tyr); and (d) it associates through its PTB domain with proteins containing the consensus

sequence Asn-Pro-X-pTyr where X is any amino acid; nucleic acids encoding the protein; and uses of the protein. The Shc proteins mediate signaling from tyrosine kinases in the nervous system.

10 Claims, 29 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 32

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 259. Document ID: US 6045807 A

L21: Entry 259 of 273 File: USPT Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6045807
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6045807 A

TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

DATE-ISSUED: April 4, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gage; Fred H.	La Jolla	CA		
Ray; Jasodhara	San Diego	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 424/93.7, 435/325, 435/366, 435/395, 435/402, 435/404, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing a neuroblast and a cellular composition comprising an enriched population of neuroblast cells is provided. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compositions which affect neuroblasts and for treating a subject with a neuronal disorder, and a culture system for the production and maintenance of neuroblasts.

9 Claims, 17 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 260. Document ID: US 6022741 A

L21: Entry 260 of 273 File: USPT Feb 8, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6022741
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022741 A

TITLE: Regulatory genetic DNA that regulates the Class II transactivator (CIITA)

DATE-ISSUED: February 8, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Ting; Jenny Pan-Yun	Chapel Hill	NC		
Piskurich; Janet	Chapel Hill	NC		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/366; 435/243, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/410, 536/23.1, 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

Novel DNAs that regulate expression of the Class II Transactivator (CIITA) gene are disclosed. Recombinant DNA comprising CIITA regulatory elements operably associated with a heterologous DNA are also disclosed. Additionally, assay systems for identifying compounds that regulate expression of the class II major histocompatibility (MHC) antigens are also disclosed.

40 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

☐ 261. Document ID: US 6020197 A

L21: Entry 261 of 273 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6020197
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020197 A

TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

DATE-ISSUED: February 1, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gage; Fred H.	La Jolla	CA		
Ray; Jasodhara	San Diego	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 435/325, 435/366, 435/395, 435/402, 435/404

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing a neuroblast and a cellular composition comprising an enriched population of neuroblast cells is provided. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compositions which affect neuroblasts and for treating a subject with a neuronal disorder, and a culture system for the production and maintenance of neuroblasts.

10 Claims, 17 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

☐ 262. Document ID: US 6020189 A

L21: Entry 262 of 273 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6020189
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020189 A

TITLE: Fibroblast growth factor homologous factors (FHFs) and methods of use

DATE-ISSUED: February 1, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Nathans; Jeremy	Baltimore	MD		
Smallwood; Philip M.	Woodbine	MD		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/320.1; 435/252.3, 435/254.11, 435/325, 435/360, 536/23.51

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides fibroblast growth factor homologous factor (FHF) polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules that encode them. Also included in the invention are diagnostic and therapeutic methods using FHF polypeptides and nucleic acids.

8 Claims, 42 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 24

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 263. Document ID: US 6013521 A

L21: Entry 263 of 273 File: USPT Jan 11, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6013521
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6013521 A

TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

DATE-ISSUED: January 11, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gage; Fred H.	La Jolla	CA		
Ray; Jasodhara	San Diego	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 435/325, 435/363, 435/366, 435/384, 435/387, 435/395, 435/402, 435/405, 435/406, 536/23.1

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing a neuroblast and a cellular composition comprising an enriched population of neuroblast cells is provided. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compositions which affect neuroblasts and for treating a subject with a neuronal disorder, and a culture system for the production and maintenance of

neuroblasts.

14 Claims, 34 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 264. Document ID: US 5981472 A

L21: Entry 264 of 273 File: USPT Nov 9, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5981472
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5981472 A

TITLE: Methods for treating diseases

DATE-ISSUED: November 9, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Ericsson; Arthur Dale	Houston	TX		
Lynn; William S.	Smithville	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/2; 424/85.1, 424/85.2, 424/85.4, 435/325, 435/372, 435/372.3, 435/375, 435/7.2, 435/7.21, 435/7.24, 514/12, 514/8, 514/885

ABSTRACT:

Herein is provided a method for identifying extreme stressors which may become causative agents responsible for syndromes characterized by premature progressive cell loss or cell over growth in an individual. A sample of cells obtained from an individual is subjected to stressor in vitro to form a stressed cell sample. At least one stress criteria is measured for the stressed cell sample and the steps are repeated for a plurality of stressors. The measured stress criteria are then compared to norms derived from such measurements on cell samples obtained from third parties and a plurality of extreme stressors to which the sample of cells taken from the individual are unusually sensitive are identified. The procedure can be used to identify an effective bypass agent or needed alteration in lifestyle to prevent or delay clinical signs of disease, and/or to identify an effective bypass agent or needed alteration in lifestyle to better manage or reverse the course of the disease process.

6 Claims, 0 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 265. Document ID: US 5958768 A

L21: Entry 265 of 273 File: USPT Sep 28, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5958768
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5958768 A

TITLE: Chimeric antiviral agents comprising Rev binding nucleic acids and trans-acting ribozymes, and molecules encoding them

DATE-ISSUED: September 28, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kraus; Gunter	Miami	FL		
Wong-Staal; Flossie	San Diego	CA		
Yu; Mang	San Diego	CA		
Yamada; Osamu	Kobe			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/372.3; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/366, 435/455, 536/24.5

ABSTRACT:

Methods and compositions for the treatment and diagnosis of infections of Rev-binding primate lentiviruses are provided. These methods and compositions utilize the ability of Rev binding nucleic acids such as the SLII sequence from the HIV-1 Rev response element (RRE) to target therapeutic agents to the same sub-cellular location as primate lentiviruses which contain RRE sequences. In particular, the invention provides trans-acting ribozymes comprising Rev-binding nucleic acids less toxic than a full-length RRE, and molecules encoding them. The use of the compositions of the invention as components of diagnostic assays, as prophylactic reagents, and in vectors is also described.

25 Claims, 18 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1,21
Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

☐ 266. Document ID: US 5879909 A

L21: Entry 266 of 273 File: USPT Mar 9, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5879909
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5879909 A

TITLE: Human transaldolase: an autoantigen with a function in metabolism

DATE-ISSUED: March 9, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Perl; Andras	Jamesville	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/325, 530/350, 536/23.1, 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

Transaldolase is an enzyme which acts as an autoantigen in immune-related neurodegenerative diseases, particularly multiple sclerosis. Human transaldolase, the DNA coding therefore, peptides derived therefrom, and DNA control elements associated therewith and anti-transaldolase antibodies are disclosed. These compositions are

useful in methods such as immunoassays for detecting subjects making anti-transaldolase antibodies and diagnosing the neurodegenerative disease.

14 Claims, 29 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 22

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

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☐ 267. Document ID: US 5866318 A

L21: Entry 267 of 273 File: USPT Feb 2, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5866318
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5866318 A

TITLE: Inhibition of phospholipase A.sub.2 to reduce neuronal cell death

DATE-ISSUED: February 2, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Rydel; Russell E.	Belmont	CA		
Dappen; Michael S.	San Bruno	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/4; 435/325, 435/375, 435/377, 435/6

ABSTRACT:

The invention is drawn to a method for identifying agents that inhibit neural degeneration by administering to cell populations consisting essentially of neurons or cells from neuronal cell lines, where these cells are exposed to an apoptotic stimulus other than APP gene products, an agent, where it is determined whether the agent inhibits neural degeneration.

12 Claims, 17 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

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☐ 268. Document ID: US 5811633 A

L21: Entry 268 of 273 File: USPT Sep 22, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5811633
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5811633 A

TITLE: Transgenic mouse expressing APP.sub.770

DATE-ISSUED: September 22, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wadsworth; Samuel	Shrewsbury	MA	01545	
Snyder; Benjamin	Worcester	MA	01609	
Wei; Cha-Mer	Framingham	MA	01701	
Leibowitz; Paul J.	Brookline	MA	02146	

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/12; 435/354

ABSTRACT:

The construction of transgenic mouse models for testing potential treatments for Alzheimer's disease are described. The models are characterized by a greater similarity to the conditions existing in naturally occurring Alzheimer's disease, based on expression of all three forms of the .beta.-amyloid precursor protein (APP), APP.sub.695, APP.sub.751, and APP.sub.770), as well as various point mutations based on naturally occurring mutations, such as the London and Indiana familial Alzheimer's disease (FAD) mutations at amino acid 717, and predicted mutations in the APP gene. The APP gene constructs are prepared using the naturally occurring promoter, as well as inducible promoters such as the mouse metallothionine promoter, which can be regulated by addition of heavy metals such as zinc to the mouse's water or diet, and promoters such as the rat neuron specific enolase promoter, human .beta. actin gene promoter, human platelet derived growth factor B (PDGF-B) chain gene promoter, rat sodium channel gene promoter, mouse myelin basic protein gene promoter, human copper-zinc superoxide dismutase gene promoter, and mammalian POU-domain regulatory gene promoter. The constructs are introduced into mouse embryos using standard techniques such as microinjection. Mouse cells can be isolated from the transgenic mice or prepared using the same constructs with standard techniques such as lipofection or electroporation. The transgenic mice, or mouse cells, are used to screen for compounds altering the pathological course of Alzheimer's Disease as measured by their effect on the amount and histopathology of APP and .beta.-amyloid peptide in the mice, as well as by behavioral alterations.

6 Claims, 14 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

☐ 269. Document ID: US 5766948 A

L21: Entry 269 of 273 File: USPT Jun 16, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5766948
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5766948 A

TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

DATE-ISSUED: June 16, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gage; Fred H.	La Jolla	CA		
Ray; Jasodhara	San Diego	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/368; 435/325, 435/366, 435/395, 435/402, 435/404

ABSTRACT:

A method for producing a neuroblast and a cellular composition comprising an enriched population of neuroblast cells is provided. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compositions which affect neuroblasts and for treating a subject with a neuronal disorder, and a culture system for the production and maintenance of neuroblasts.

7 Claims, 17 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 270. Document ID: US 5679545 A

L21: Entry 270 of 273 File: USPT Oct 21, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5679545
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5679545 A

TITLE: Gene encoding cardiac hypertrophy factor

DATE-ISSUED: October 21, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Baker; Joffre	El Granada	CA		
Chien; Kenneth	La Jolla	CA		
King; Kathleen	Pacifica	CA		
Pennica; Diane	Burlingame	CA		
Wood; William	San Mateo	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

Isolated CT-1, isolated DNA encoding CT-1, and recombinant or synthetic methods of preparing CT-1 are disclosed. These CT-1 molecules are shown to influence hypertrophic activity and neurological activity. Accordingly, these compounds or their antagonists may be used for treatment of heart failure, arrhythmic disorders, inotropic disorders, and neurological disorders.

18 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1,8,9,10
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

Full | Title | Cita | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc

☐ 271. Document ID: US 5460959 A

L21: Entry 271 of 273 File: USPT Oct 24, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5460959
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5460959 A

TITLE: Transduced fibroblasts

DATE-ISSUED: October 24, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mulligan; Richard C.	Cambridge	MA		
Wilson; James M.	Waltham	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/456; 424/93.21, 435/320.1, 435/366, 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

Fibroblasts transduced with genetic material encoding a polypeptide or protein of interest and, optionally, a selectable marker, as well as methods for making and using the transduced fibroblasts. Such fibroblasts are useful in delivering the encoded polypeptide or protein, such as an enzyme, a hormone or a drug, to an individual who has had a graft or implant of the transduced cells.

17 Claims, 9 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

☐ 272. Document ID: US 5202120 A

L21: Entry 272 of 273 File: USPT Apr 13, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5202120
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5202120 A

TITLE: Methods of reducing glial scar formation and promoting axon and blood vessel growth and/or regeneration through the use of activated immature astrocytes

DATE-ISSUED: April 13, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Silver; Jerry	Lyndhurst	OH		
Smith; George M.	Cleveland	OH		
Jacobberger; James W.	Chesterland	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.7; 424/425, 424/570, 435/368

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to "activated" immature astrocytes and the methods of utilizing the activated immature astrocytes as a means for promoting

Pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. .sctn.202(c), it is hereby acknowledged that the Government has certain rights in this invention, which was made in part with

funds from the National Eye Institute of the National Institutes of Health.

57 Claims, 85 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 25

☐ 273. Document ID: US 5807733 A

L21: Entry 273 of 273 File: USOC Sep 15, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5807733
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5807733 A

TITLE: OCR SCANNED DOCUMENT

DATE-ISSUED: September 15, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/252.3; 435/320.1, 435/325, 536/23.4

DOCUMENT TEXT:

Patent Number: 5,807,733 United Young et al. Date of Patent: Sep. 15,1998 MAMMALIAN PROSTAGLANDIN H SYNTHASE-2 FUSION PROTEINS Inventors: Donald A. Young, Rochester; Michael K. Pittsford; Virginia D. Winn, Rochester, all of N.Y. Assignee: University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. Appl. No.: 487,753 Filed: Jun. 7, 1995 Related U.S. Application Data Division of Ser. No. 487,752, Jun. 7, 1995, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 231,456, Apr. 20, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 54,364, Apr. 28, 1993, abandoned, which is a in-part of Ser. No. 983,835, 1, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 949,780, Sep. 22, 1992, abandoned, and a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 34,143, Mar. 22, 1993, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 949,780, Sep. 22, 1992, abandoned. Int. 1/21; 15163; 5110; 21104 U.S. 4351320.1; 4351325; 536123.4 Field of Search 536123.4; 4351320.1, 4351252.3, 325 References Cited U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 4,950,599 811990 Bertling 4351172.3 4,980,281 1211990 Housey 435129 5,087,572 211992 Castellino et al. 4351240.2 5,338,669 811994 Gillies 435169.1 5,543,297 811996 Cromlish et al. 435125 OTHER PUBLICATIONS et al., 1993, "PGH Synthase isoenzyme selectivity: The potential for safer nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs", Am J Med et al., 1990, "The aspirin and heme-binding sites of ovine and murine prostaglandin endoperoxide synthases", J Biol Chem Dickson et al., 1993, "Microglia and cytokines in neuro-logical disease, with special reference to AIDS and Alzhe-imer's disease", Glia Espey, 1980, "Ovulation as an inflammatory reaction -A hypothesis", Biol Reproduct Espey, 1982, "Optimum time for administration of indomethacin to inhibit ovulation in the rabbit", Prostaglan-din Funk et al., 1991, "Human cell prostaglandin synthase: cloning, expression and gene chromosomal assignment", FASEB J et al., 1993, "Selective inhibition of NS-398 on prostanoid production in inflamed tissue in rat air-pouch inflammation", J Pharm Griffin et al.. 1989. "Brain 1 and S-100 noreactivity are elevated in Down syndrome and Alzheimer disease", Proc Natl Acad Sci Han et al., 1990, "Persistent induction of cyclooxygenase in 3T3 fibroblasts", Proc Natl Acad Sci Herschman et al., 1992, "Characterization of a gene encod-ing a second prostaglandin synthaselcyclooxygenase COX), whose message and protein are induced by and inhibited by glucocorticoids", 8th International Confer-ence on Prostaglandim and Related Compounds on Jul. 26-31, 1992, Montreal, Canada, Abstract 302. Herschmann, 1994, "Regulation of prostaglandin and prostaglandin Cancer and Metastasis Reviews Hla Neilson, 1992, "Human cyclooxygenase-2 Proc Natl Acad Sci Hla et al., 1986, "Isolation of the for human pros- taglandin H synthase", Prostaglandins Johnson et al., 1992, "Complement in the mamma-lian brain: Responses to Alzheimer's disease and experi-mental brain lesioning", Neurobiol Aging Jones et al., 1993, "Molecular cloning of human prostag-landin endoperoxide synthase type and demonstration of

expression in response to cytokines", J Biol Chem Kelly, 1994, "Pregnancy maintenance and parturition: The role of prostaglandin in manipulating the immune and inflammatory response", Endocrine Reviews Kimura and Ikeda-Saito, 1988, "Human myeloperoxidase and thyroid peroxidase, two enzymes with separate and distinct physiological functions, are evolutionary related members of the same gene family", Prot Func Genet- ics Kitzler et al., 1992, "Two distinct forms of prostaglandin H synthase are induced in rat tracheal epithelium cells by TPA and EGF treatment", 8th International Conference on Prostaglandins and Related Compounds on Jul. 26-31, 1992, Montreal, Canada, Abstract 528. et al., 1991 a phorbol ester tumor promo-ter-inducible from Swiss 3T3 cells, encodes a novel prostaglandin synthaselcyclooxygenase homologue", J Biol Chem (List continued on next page.) Primary A. Wax Assistant Lau Attorney, Agent, or Edmonds LLP ABSTRACT The invention relates to the gene encoding the mammalian prostaglandin H synthase-2 and its product. More specifically, the invention relates to the diagnosis of aberrant PGHS-2 gene or gene product; the identification, production, and use of compounds which modulate PGHS-2 gene expression or the activity of the PGHS-2 gene product including but not limited to nucleic acid encoding PGHS-12 and homologues, analogues, and deletions thereof, as well as antisense, ribozyme, triple helix, antibody, and polypeptide molecules as well as small inorganic molecules; and phar-maceutical formulations and routes of administration for such compounds. 4 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets 5,807,733 Page 2 OTHER PUBLICATIONS Kune et al.. 1988. "Colorectal cancer risk. chronic illnesses. operations, and medications: Case control results from the Melbourne colorectal cancer study", Cancer Res Lapchak and 1993, "Hippocampal interleukin IL-2, and IL-3 but not IL-6 levels are elevated in Alzheimer's but not Parkinson's disease", Neurosci Abstr Lee et al., 1988, "Generation of probes directed by amino acid sequence: Cloning of urate oxidase", Science 239: et al., 1985, "Growth factor-and ne-induced proteins in Swiss 3T3 cells", J Biol Chem Lim et al., 1987, "Cloning of tetradecanoyl phorbol induced 'primary response' seqences and their expression in density-arrested Swiss 3T3 cells and a TPA tive variant", Oncogene 1992, "Aspirin and the potential role of prostaglan-dins in colon cancer", Cancer Res Masferrer et al., 1994, "Selective inhibition of inducible cyclooxygenase 2 in vivo is antiinflammatory and cerogenic", Proc Natl Acad Sci McGeer Rogers, 1992, "Anti-inflammatory agents as a therapeutic approach to Alzheimer's disease", Neurology McGeer et al., 1989, "Activation of the classical comple-ment pathway in brain tissue of Alzheimer patient", sci Lett Meade et al., 1993, "Expression of the murine prostaglandin (PGH) and PGH synthase-2 isozymes in cells", J Lipid Mediators Meade et al., 1993, "Differential inhibition of prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase (Cyclooxygenase) isozymes by aspi-rin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs", J Biol Chem Meade et al., 1992, "Pharmacological profiles of the PGH and PGH 8th International Con-ference on Prostaglandim and Related Compounds on Jul. 26-31, 1992, Montreal, Canada, Abstract 304. 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No. 81054,364, filed Apr. 28,1993, now abandoned which in turn 71949,780, filed Sep. 22, 1992, now abandoned; and is also This invention was made with government support under 1. INTRODUCTION The present invention relates the gene encoding the mammalian prostaglandin hereinafter "PGHS-2," and its product. Mammalian prostaglandin H hereinafter "PGHS-1," is responsible for the constitutive prostaglandin synthesis in mammalian physiol- increased prostaglandin synthesis associated with inflamma- The invention relates to PGHS-2 and to compounds molecules. The invention further relates to methods of relates to pharmaceutical formulations and routes of admin-istration for such remedies. 2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION 45 autocrine and paracrine hormones that are derived from the naturally occurring eicosanoids (prostaglandins, thrombox-so anes and leukotrienes) which are not stored as such in cells, but are biosynthesized on demand from arachidonic acid, a 20-carbon fatty acid that is derived from the breakdown of cell-membrane the eicosanoids are produced at low levels to serve as ss important mediators of many and diverse cellular functions which can be very different in different types of cells. However, the prostaglandins also play critical roles in physiology. In particular, inflammation is both initiated and maintained, at least in part, by the overproduction of pros-60 taglandins in injured cells. The central role that prostaglan-dins play in inflammation is underscored by the fact that those aspirin-like non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) that are most effective in the therapy of many pathological inflammatory states all act by inhibiting pros-taglandin synthesis. Unfortunately, the use of these drugs is often limited by the side effects (gastrointestinal bleedin g, 2 ulcers, renal failure, and others) that result from the unde-reduction in prostaglandins in normal cells that now suffer from a lack of those autocrine and paracrine functions cells without altering prostaglandin production in other cells prostaglandin synthetic activity converts arachidonic generate and others which include the thromboxanes, action; and it is inhibition of PGHS activity that accounts for the activity of the NSAIDS (aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, indomethacin) and others that limit the overproduction of prostaglandins in inflammation (the desired therapeutic goal) and reduce the normal production of prostaglandins in uninflamed cells (which produces the undesirable side effects). overall cellular PGHS activity. The adrenal glucocorticoid also inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, but their metabolic site research groups have recently

identified and predicted the synthesis caused by the polypeptide following infection of 3T3 fibroblasts by Rous sarcoma virus temperature-sensitive mutant strain Giant two-dimensional gel electrophoresis detected induction of a 72-74 protein doublet that is recognized clooxygenase antibodies. Synthesis of this doublet was also transiently increased exposure growth changes in protein synthesis were strongly correlated with changes in activity. The protein doublet was also seen in mouse C127 fibroblasts where its synthesis was found be regulated and and correlated with activity. See J. Xie et al., 1991, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 2692-2696 followed Han's et al. earlier report with the isolation of a set of corresponding to inducible form for mitogen-inducible PGH- Although Xie et al. speculated that prostaglandin synthesis may play a role in src product-mediated cellular transformation, their experiments did not permit them to discriminate between as a second cyclooxyge-nase or simply as the chicken of sheep PGHS-1, "PGHS,,". 5,807,733 et al., 1991 J. Biol. Chem., reported that one of the primary response genes cloned from mitogen-responding Swiss 3T3 cells has a long 3'-untranslated region and encodes a "predicted" 66 protein which is about 60% identical to mouse PGHS-1. The sequence of this putative protein was essentially identical to that derived by Xie et al. On the basis of sequence similarities, et al. speculated that the enzymatic activity of the protein encoded by the gene would be likely to be "similar" to enzymatic activity of other types of mammalian They concluded that of this conjecture, however, awaits the heterologous expression of this gene production from an expressible and the direct measurement of cyclooxygenase activity in transfected cells purified preparations of the protein." There is increasing emphasis on the development of methods for the modulation and evaluation of the activity of the prostaglandin synthetic pathway. As noted above, non- arachidonic acid into and Therefore, there is a need for improved methods to study the effectiveness of existing anti-inflammatory drugs and to evaluate the effec- molecular level, as well as for reagents for use in such methods. 3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION the invention relates to the diagnosis of an aberrant PGHS-2 gene or gene product; the identification, production, and use of compounds which modulate PGHS-2 gene expression or 40 the activity of the PGHS-2 gene product including but not limited to nucleic acid encoding PGHS-2 and homologues, analogues, and deletions thereof, as well as antisense, ribozyme, triple helix, antibody, and polypeptide molecules and small inorganic molecules; and pharmaceutical lations and routes of administration for such compounds. The invention also relates to the identification of naturally occurring cells and the creation of cells that express PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 exclusively and the use of such cells in drug screening. In the examples described infra, it is shown that a second PGHS gene, PGHS-2, has been identified in mouse and in human cells which is distinct from the PGHS-1 gene. It is further shown that PGHS-2 expression is responsive to regulatory control while PGHS-1 expression is constitutive. An assay employing PGHS-2 transfectants was used to successfully identify compounds which modulate the expression of the PGHS-2 gene. Assays for the activity of the PGHS-2 gene product are also described. In addition assays employing PGHS-2 and PGHS-1 transfectants are 60 gene. 3.1. DEFINITIONS 65 As used herein, the following terms and abbreviations shall have the meanings indicated below: 4 base complementary DNA counts per minute deoxyribonucleic acid pairs kb kilodation micrograms micrometer nanograms nanometer nm nucleotide nt polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis PAGE polymerase chain reaction PCR prostaglandin synthase radioimmunoassay RIA ribonucleic acid sodium dodecyl sulfate SDS units u words enhance, inhibit, and mimic. In addition, as used herein, the word "expression" when used in connection with the translation of that and the activity of the gene 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS FIG. 1 depicts the (SEQ ID and predicted amino acid sequence (SEQ ID of murine ("PGHS-2"). The standard one letter code for amino acids is used. Based on a transcription start site determined by starts at 25. Apredicted signal cleavage site between amino acids 17 and 18 is marked with an arrowhead. The position the putative aspirin-modified serine is indicated underlined. FIG. 2 is a schematic depiction comparing the cDNA and protein sequences for the murine 2.8-and 4.1 kb encoded cyclooxygenases. cDNA structures for the 4.1 kb from C127 cells and the murine 2.8 kb cDNA are drawn as the thick lines at top and bottom. The num-bering of the 4.1 kb based on primer extension data. Since the 5' end of the 2.8 kb mouse has not been determined, no numbers have been assigned to the transla-tion start and stop sites. Alternative polyadenylation sites established from other cDNA clones are indicated with and the motifs are identified by dots neath the sequence. These motifs are not found in the 2.8 kb cDNA. Deduced protein sequences are drawn colinearly with

gaps (17 aa at the amino-terminal end of the 4.1 kb and 18 aa at the carboxy-terminal end of the 2.8 kb indicated by connecting lines. The 26 aa leader sequence for the 2.8 kb PGHS is indicated. Although its extent has not been precisely defined, a shorter, nonhomologous leader appears to exist for with a mature N-terminal end at amino acid 18. The positions of potential N-glycosylation sites "N) and the served aspirin modified serines are noted on each molecule. The hatched areas near the center of each molecule denote presumed axial (TIWLREHNRV, identical between the two molecules) and distal heme-binding sites as suggested by et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem. Interestingly, the RGLGH sequence in fits the consensus RXXXH (SEQ ID distal heme-binding site described for other peroxidases, and Ikeda-Saito, 1988, Prot. Func. Genetics 3, 113-120, and supports the previous suggestion that serves the same purpose in the 2.8 kb gene product, et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem. The bar at the bottom of the figure represents the similarities between the two mouse PGHS proteins (omitting the nonconserved N-and C-termini) as the percentage of identical residues for groups of 20 amino acids with increasing shading indicating 40-55% (no shading), and 100% identity. The overall identity is 64% and with conservative changes the similarity index is 79%. FIGS. 3A-3B are a photographic depiction of iographies obtained by Northern blotting monitoring the expression of the genes encoding griPGHS and the consti-tutive PGHS-1, as expressed in human monocytes, in response to interleukin-1 treatment, a known mediator of inflammation. Adherent human monocytes isolated from healthy donors were suspended in medium without serum at One ml aliquots in 5 ml polypropylene tubes were incubated with loosened caps in 5% CO, at C. with occasional shaking. FIGS. 3A-3B are more fully described as follows: FIG. 3A: Monocytes were incubated for 4 h in the presence or absence of dexamethasone (1 prior to total Five was subjected to Northern blot analysis with the indicated probes. FIG. 3B: Monocytes were treated with dexamethasone (1 (10 half-maximal units, Collaborative Research), or both for the indicated times prior to RNA isolation. Cycloheximide (25 was added to one set of incubations 15 min prior to he addition of cytokine or hormone. FIG. 4 is a schematic depiction of griPGHS expression vector construction. griPGHS was prepared for directional subcloning into the expression vector (Invitrogen) by digestion with I, Klenow fill-in, and digestion with Not I. This fragment, extending from the Not I site 50 bases upstream of the end to nt 1947 of the contains the full-coding region truncated immedi-ately before any 5'-AUUUA-3' regions, et al., 1992, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., The vector DNA was digested with Xba I, filled in with Klenow, then digested with Not I. The dots in the 3' untranslated region of griPGHS indicate the locations of destabilizing sequences. represents alternative polyadenylation sites, represents potential glycosylation sites, and "SER marks the location of the aspirin-acetylated serine. FIGS. are a graphic depiction of the inhibition of murine griPGHS activity in stable transfected mammalian cell lines by preselected amounts of several non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. FIGS. are more fully described as follows: FIG. Acetominophen. FIG. Ibuprofen. FIG. Naproxen. FIG. Indomethacin. FIGS. 6A-6B depict the nucleotide sequence of the human PGHS-2 gene (SEQ ID FIGS. 6A-6B are more fully described as follows: FIG. 6A: Nucleotides FIG. 6B: Nucleotides 1050-1923. FIG. 7 depicts a comparison between the amino acid sequence of human PGHS-2 of the present invention (upper sequence) (SEQ ID and the amino acid sequence 6 published by Hla et al. (lower sequence) (SEQ ID The sequences are given in standard single letter code. FIGS. are a graphical depiction of the inhibition of human PGHS-2 activity in stably transformed COS cells by four non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID): Acetominophen; Ibuprofen; Naproxen; and Indomethacin. FIGS. are more fully described as follows: FIG. Acetominophen. FIG. Ibuprofen. FIG. Naproxen. FIG. Indomethacin. FIGS. 9A-9D are a graphical depiction of the inhibition of human PGHS-1 activity in stably transformed COS cells by four NSAID: Acetominophen; Ibuprofen; Naproxen; and Indomethacin. FIGS. 9A-9D are more fully described as follows: FIG. 9A: Acetominophen. FIG. 9B: Ibuprofen. 20 FIG. 9C: Naproxen. FIG. 9D: Indomethacin. FIGS. show a nucleic acid sequence compari-son between the coding regions of human PGHS-2 (SEQ ID and PGHS-1 (SEQ ID Solid-lined-boxes indicate regions where the sequence of PGHS-2 is least homologous to that of PGHS-1. Dashed-lined-boxes indi-cate regions where the sequence of PGHS-2 is most homolo-gous to that of PGHS-1. FIGS. are more fully described as follows: FIG. PGHS-2 nucleotides FIG.

PGHS-2 nucleotides 469-1004. FIG. PGHS-2 nucleotides 1006-1537. FIG. PGHS-2 nucleotides FIGS. show the nucleic acid sequence of the 5' promoter region of human

PGHS-2 (SEQ ID as compared with that of PGHS-1. Dashed-lined-boxes indi-cate the regions where the sequence of the PGHS-2 5' region is most homologous to that of PGHS-1. FIGS. are more fully described as follows: FIG. PGHS-2 promoter nucleotides FIG. PGHS-2 promoter nucleotides 951-1900. FIG. PGHS-2 promoter nucleotides 1901-2400. 45 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION The invention arovides a mammalian cell line which contains a chromosomally integrated, recombinant DNA sequence, which DNA sequence expresses mammalian, preferably human, glucocorticoid-regulated inflammatory PGHS, and which cell line does not signifi-cantly express autologous PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 activity. For brevity, glucocorticoid-regulated inflammatory PGHS will hereinafter be referred to as or and the art-recognized mammalian PGHS encoded by the 2.8-3.0 kb (EC 1.14.99.1) will be referred to as "constitutive cyclooxygenase," or "constitutive PGHS," or "PGHS-1." The recitation that there is no "autologous PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 activity" relates to the inability of the cell line to express PGHS activity apart from that expressed by the recombinant DNA sequence. Autologous PGHS activity may also be referred to as "endogenous" PGHS activity in the art. 65 This invention is a result, in part, of the discovery that the 72-74 cyclooxygenase reported by Han et al., the reported by Xie et al., and the protein et al. are essentially identical and represent a second cyclooxygenase, which second form is the primary target for inhibition by glucocorticoids and is also a target for inhibition by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. The synthesis of a 70 kilodalton protein in C127 mouse fibroblasts, via a mouse 4 (kb) and the derived amino acid sequence was reported. The protein encoded by the 4-kb 80% amino acid identify with the previously known mouse PGHS-1 protein product 10 in a sequenced 240 base region. See O'Banion et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., The 70 protein, designated or PGHS-2 herein, was determined to be a discrete form of cyclooxy-genase by several assays. The protein was precipitated by anti-PGHS serum, its synthesis and concomitant cyclooxy-genase levels are rapidly induced by serum, and the induc-tion is inhibited by dexamethasone. The regulation of PGHS-2 synthesis was found not to arise from alterations in the level of the 2.8-kb PGHS-1 but resulted from 20 changes in the level of a 4-kb mRNA species. This latter species is barely detectable with a 2.8-kb PGHS-1 DNA probes in cells treated with serum, but accumulates to significant levels in cells treated with cycloheximide or calcium ionophores. In contrast, there was no change in the 25 level of, the 2.8-kb mRNA which encodes PGHS-1 or "constitutive observed following treatment with serum, dexamethasone or cycloheximide. Finally, by hybrid-ization analysis, it was shown that the 4-Kb mRNA repre-sented the product of a gene that is distinct from the gene 30 giving rise to the 2.8-Kb mRNA. These observations indicated that there are two cyclooxy-genase genes; one constitutively expressed as a 2.8-kb and a second giving rise to a growth factor and glucocorticoid-regulated 4-kb mRNA which encodes PGHS-2. It is believed that expression of the latter 4-kb RNA and concomitantly increased PGHS-2 levels are primarily, if not entirely, responsible for the enhanced pros-taglandin synthesis that is responsible, directly or indirectly, 40for many of the adverse effects of inflammation. The primary and perhaps sole action of most non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents is to inhibit the enzyme prostag-landin synthase, also known as cyclooxygenase, which serves as the first committed step in the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. PGHS-2 is a unique isoform of cyclooxygenase, which in contrast to the previously cloned, constitutively expressed enzyme, is dramatically up-regulated by growth factors, tissue injury, and cytokines, and down-regulated by glucocorticoids (O'Banion et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., O'Banion et al., 1992, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Pritchard et al., 1994, J. Biol. Chem., Recent studies utilizing specific pharma-cological inhibitors of PGHS-2 confirm that it plays a major role in peripheral inflammation (Futaki et al., 1993, J. Pharm. Pharmacol., Masferrer et al., 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 91: 3228-3232; Vane et al., 1994, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., The present invention also comprises an isolated DNA 60 sequence (gene) encoding biologically active human PGHS-2; antisense and ribozyme molecules specific for the PGHS-2 transcript; polynucleotide molecules which form a triple helix at the 5' region of the PGHS-2 gene and thereby prevent or reduce transcription of the gene; the isolated, 65 essentially pure human PGHS-2 gene product; antibodies to the gene product; continuous cell lines engineered to stably express PGHS-2; assays for screening compounds, includ-ing peptides, polynucleotides, and small organic molecules to identify those that inhibit the expression or activity of the PGHS-2 gene product; and methods of treating diseases characterized by aberrant PGHS-2 activity using such com-pounds. 5.1. DNA ENCODING MAMMALIAN PGHS-2

The screening of a murine cDNA library enriched in the 4 kb mRNA of O'Banion et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., with a radiolabelled portion of the 2.8 kb PGHS cDNA revealed a 4.1 kb sequence (FIG. 1).Com-parison of the 4.1 kb sequence with that of the previously cloned mouse 2.8 kb PGHS cDNA revealed a single open reading frame with 64% amino acid identity to the protein encoded by the 2.8 kb PGHS cDNA, O'Banion et al., 1992, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., This 4.1 kb sequence is designated PGHS-2, and the 2.8 kb sequence is designated PGHS-1. The reduced amino acid sequences are colinear except that PGHS-2 has a shorter amino-terminus and longer carboxy-terminus than PGHS-1. Three of four potential N-glycosylation sites are con-served between the two molecules and there is particularly high similarity in the regions surrounding a putative axial heme-binding domain (amino acids 273-342) and the region around the presumed aspirin (amino acids 504-550). By far the largest difference in the two is the presence of a 2.1 kb 3' untranslated region in the 4.1 kb cDNA. This region is rich in 5'-AUUUA-3' motifs that are associated with the decreased stability of many cytokine and protooncogene The presence of these motifs is consistent with the profound superinducibility of the 4.1 kb cycloheximide, which is not observed for the 2.8 kb mRNA. FIG. 2 schematically compares cDNA and protein sequences for the murine 2.8 and 4.1 kb cyclooxygenases. cDNA structures for the 4.1 kb cDNA cloned from murine C127 cells and the murine 2.8 kb cDNA et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem., are drawn as the thick lines at top and bottom. The numbering of the 4.1 kb based on primer extension data. Since the 5' end of the 2.8 kb mouse mRNA has not been determined, no numbers have been assigned to the transla-tion start and stop sites. Alternative polyadenylation sites established from other cDNA clones are indicated with and the 5'-AUUUnA-3" motifs are identified by dots under-neath the sequence. These motifs are not found in the 2.8 kb cDNA. Deduced protein sequences are drawn colinearly with gaps (17 aa at the amino-terminal end of the 4.1 kb and 18 aa at the carboxy-terminal end of the 2.8 kb indicated by connected lines. The 26 amino acid (aa) leader sequence for the 2.8 kb PGHS is indicated. Although its extent has not been precisely defined, a shorter, nonhomologous leader appears to exist for with a mature N-terminal end at amino acid 18. The positions of potential N-glycosylation sites "N") and the conserved aspirin modified serines are noted on each molecule. The hatched areas near the center of each molecule denote presumed axial (TIWLREHNRV (SEQ ID identical between the two molecules) and distal (SEQ ID (SEQ ID binding sites as suggested by et al., cited above. The bar in the middle of the figure represents the similarities between the two mouse PGHS proteins (omitting the non-conserved N-and C-termini) as the percentage of identical residues for groups of 20 amino acids with increasing shading indicating (no shading), and 100% identity. The overall identity is 64% and with conservative changes the similarity index is 79%. Another specific embodiment of the invention is the human PGHS-2 gene and its product. The human PGHS-2 sequence differs from the human PGHS-2 sequence dis-closed by Hla Neilson, 1992, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., due to a glutamic acid (E) rather than a glycine (w) at amino acid position 165 of the PGHS-2 gene product (FIG. 7). The sequence for the PGHS-2 gene was confirmed by establishing the identity of the sequences of two other clones obtained from separate PCR runs, which demonstrates that the difference observed is not a PCR artifact. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 1, mouse PGHS-2 also has a glutamic acid at this position. While the human PGHS-2 nucleotide sequence is similar to that of the mouse, there are regions of substantial divergence. These divergent regions in the nucleotide sequence of the human PGHS-2 (FIGS. 6A-6B) include, but are not limited to: TCCACCCGCAGTACAGAAAGTATCACAGGCT 20 PGHS-1 clones were similarly screened and the sequences of the PGHS-1 gene and enzyme confirmed to be identical to that shown in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID in Yokahama and 25 Tanabe, 1984 Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., see also, Hla, 1986, Prostaglandins, Fragments of the PGHS-2 DNA are also included within the scope of the invention. In a further embodiment of the 30 invention, the PGHS-2 DNA or a modified sequence thereof may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein. For example, for screening libraries it may be useful to encode a chimeric PGHS-2 protein expressing a heterologous epitope that is recognized by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the PGHS-2 sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the PGHS-2 protein or protein fragment can be cleaved away from the heterologous moiety. In another embodiment, DNA 40 sequences encoding a fusion protein comprising all or a portion of the PGHS-2 protein fused to another protein with a desired activity are within the scope of the invention; enzymes such as GUS luciferase, etc. In another embodiment,

DNAs that encode mutant forms of PGHS-2 are also included within the scope of the inven-tion. Such mutant PGHS-2 DNA sequences encompass deletions, additions substitutions of nucleotide residues, or of regions coding for domains within the SO PGHS-2 protein. These mutated PGHS-2 DNAs may encode gene products that are functionally equivalent or which display properties very different from the native forms of PGHS-2. The invention contemplates, in addition to the DNA sequences disclosed herein, 1) any DNA sequence that encodes the same amino acid sequence as encoded by the DNA sequences shown in FIGS. 1 and 6A-6B; 2) any DNA sequence that hybridizes to the complement of the coding sequences disclosed herein (see FIGS. 1 and 6A-6B) under 60 highly stringent conditions, washing in SDS at C. (Ausubel, et al., eds., 1989, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. I, Green Publishing Associates, Inc., and John Wiley sons, Inc., New York, at p. 2.10.3) and encodes a functionally equivalent gene product; 65 3) any DNA sequence that hybridizes to the complement of the coding sequences disclosed herein (see FIGS. 1 and 6) under less stringent conditions, such as moderately stringent conditions, washing in SDS at C. (Ausubel, et al., 1989, supra), yet which still encodes a functionally equivalent gene product. The invention also encompasses 1) DNA vectors that contain any of the coding sequences disclosed herein (see FIGS.1and 6), their complements antisense); 2) DNA expression vectors that contain any of the coding sequences disclosed herein (see FIGS. 1and 6), their complements antisense), operatively associated with a regulatory element that directs the expression of the coding antisense sequences; and 3) genetically engineered host cells that contain any of the coding sequences disclosed herein (see FIGS. 1 and 6), their complements antisense), operatively associated with a regulatory element that directs the expression of the coding antisense sequences in the host cell. Regulatory element includes but is not limited to inducible and non-inducible promoters, enhancers, operators and other elements known to those skilled in the art that drive and regulate expression. The invention includes fragments of any of the DNA sequences disclosed herein. PGHS-2 sequence can be obtained from a variety of sources including cDNA libraries. For example, appropriate cDNA libraries which are good sources of PGHS-2 can be obtained from (Clonetech Alto, Calif.), Stratagene (La Jolla, Calif.) the ATCC Repository (Rockville, Md.). In addition, cDNA libraries may be prepared from pools collected from mammalian cells which express PGHS-2 either constitutively or inducibly. By way of example but not by way of limitation, such cells include C127 mouse fibroblasts and W138 human fibroblasts. The collection of and construction of cDNA librar-ies from these cells are set forth more fully in the examples described infra. Any of the cDNA libraries described above may be screened by hybridization or. PCR using the PGHS-2 sequences described herein as oligonucleotide probes. Screening can be performed using those portions of the PGHS-2 sequence which are not in PGHS-1, see FIGS. These sequences include the following regions in the nucleotide sequence of PGHS-2: 171-254 299-340 486-512 602-623 1214-1250 1283-1346 1521-1580 1718-1834 In addition to cDNA libraries, partial PGHS-2 sequence can be obtained from any genomic library by library screen-ing or from genomic DNA by PCR. Full cDNA sequences can be obtained by PCR of total from any cell or tissue that expresses PGHS-2 including, but not limited to, brain, heart and lung (where PGHS-2 is expressed without apparent inflammation), as well as in many inflamed tissues such as svnovial biovsies from rheumatoid arthritis. Cellular sources include, but are not limited to, primary and established cultures of fibroblasts, macrophages, endothelial cells, synoviocytes, vascular smooth muscle cells and cytes treated with growth factors, serum, inflammatory cytokines, calcium ionophores, or oncogenes, particularly if cycloheximide is included. Alternatively, the cDNA libraries described above can be used to construct expression libraries in a cell line such as 5,807,733 11 COS A2 which contains little or no autologous cyclooxy-genase activity. These expression libraries can then be screened using antibodies which are specific to PGHS-2 and do not bind PGHS-1. Expression libraries for antibody screening may also be made in bacteria, such as E. coli, using phage vectors, such as lambda. Antibodies with speci-ficity to PGHS-2 are commercially available through Cay-man Chemical (Ann Arbor, Mich.), Oxford Biomedical Research, Inc. (Oxford, Mich.), and Transduction Labora-tories (Lexington, Ky.). These expression libraries may also be screened for PGHS-2 enzyme activity as set forth in the examples which are described in more detail infra. 5.2. EXPRESSING THE PGHS-2 GENE PRODUCT In order to express a biologically active PGHS-2, the coding sequence for the enzyme, a function equivalent, or a modified sequence, as described in Section supra, is inserted into an appropriate eukaryotic expression vector, a vector

which contains the necessary elements for transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence in appropriate eukaryotic host cells which possess the lular machinery and elements for the proper processing, signal cleavage, glycosylation, phosphorylation, sialylation, and protein sorting. Mammalian host cell expression sys-tems are preferred for the expression of biologically active enzymes that are properly folded and processed. When administered in humans such expression products may also exhibit tissue targeting. The invention also encompasses fragments of the PGHS-2 gene product. The PGHS-2 gene product or fragments thereof, can be linked to a heterologous or protein as a fusion protein. In addition, chimeric PGHS-2 expressing a heterologous epitope that is recognized by a commercially available antibody is also included in the invention. A durable fusion protein may also be engineered; a fusion protein which has a cleavage site located between the PGHS-2 sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the PGHS-2 gene product, or fragment thereof, can be cleaved away from the heterologous moiety. For example, a collagenase cleavage recognition consensus sequence may be engineered between the PGHS-2 gene product, or fragment thereof, the heterologous or protein. The PGHS-2 domain can be released from this fusion protein by treatment with collagenase. CONSTRUCTION OF EXPRESSION VECTORS AND PREPARATION OF TRANSFECTANTS Methods which are well-known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing the PGHS-2 coding sequence and appropriate transcriptionall translational control signals. These methods include in vitro recombination. See, for example, the techniques described in Sambook et al., 1987, Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York, Chapter 12. Human PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 proteins produced by these methods would be useful for in vitro studies on the mecha-nism of action of the human forms of PGHS-1 and PGHS-2 and particularly for further studies on the mechanism of action of any inhibitors that are selective for PGHS-2 or PGHS-1 that are identified by drug screening with the stably expressing PGHS-2 or PGHS-1 cell lines, as infra, or for investigating the mechanism of action of existing drugs or of inhibitors that may be identified by other means. The puri-fied human PGHS-2 or PGHS-1 proteins would also be useful for the production of crystals suitable for X-ray crystallography. Such crystals would be extremely beneficial for the rational design of drugs based on molecular structure. Although the crystal structure for ovine PGHS-1 has been 20 25 30 40 60 65 12 obtained, this information is not yet available for either human PGHS-1 or PGHS-2. Expression of these chimeric DNA constructs in a baculovirus or yeast system and sub-sequent crystallization of the proteins would yield such data. A variety of eukaryotic host-expression systems may be used to express the PGHS-2 coding sequence. Although prokaryotic systems offer the distinct advantage of ease of manipulation and low cost of scale-up, their major drawback in the expression of PGHS-2 is their lack of proper translational modifications of expressed mammalian pro-teins. Eukaryotic systems, and preferably mammalian expression systems, allow for proper modification to occur. Eukaryotic cells which possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript glycosylation, phosphorylation, and, advantageously secretion of the gene product should be used as host cells for the expression of PGHS-2. Mammalian cell lines are preferred. Such host cell lines may include but are not limited to CHO, VERO, BHK, COS, MDWCK, -293, etc. Alternatively, eukaryotic host cells which possess some but not all of the cellular machinery required for optional processing of the primary transcript post-translational processing or secretion of the gene product may be modified to enhance the host cell's processing capabilities. For example, a recombinant nucleotide sequence encoding a prod-uct that performs a processing function the host cell had not previously been capable of performing, may be engineered into the host cell line. Such a sequence may either be co-transfected into the host cell along with the gene of interest, or included in the recombinant construct encoding the gene of interest. Alternatively, cell lines containing this sequence may be produced which are then transfected with the gene of interest. Appropriate eukaryotic expression vectors should be lized to direct the expression of PGHS-2 in the host cell chosen. For example, at least two basic approaches may be followed for the design of vectors based on The first is to replace the SV40 early region with the gene of interest while the second is to replace the late region et al., 1986, Gene, Early and late region replacement vectors can also be complemented in vitro by the appropriate SV40 mutant lacking the early or late region. Such complementation will produce nants which are packaged into infectious and which contain the PGHS-2 gene. Apermissive cell line can then be infected to produce the recombinant protein. SV40-based vectors

can also be used in transient expression studies, where best results are obtained when they are introduced into COS (CV-1, origin of cells, a derivative of CV-1 (green monkey kidney cells) which contain a single copy of an origin defective SV40 genome integrated into the chro-mosome. These cells actively synthesize large T antigen thus initiating replication from any taining an SV40 origin of replication. In addition to almost every molecularly cloned virus or retrovirus may be used as a cloning or expression vehicle. Viral vectors based on a number of retroviruses (avian and murine), adenoviruses, vaccinia virus (Cochran, et al., 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., and virus may be used for expression. Other cloned viruses, such as J C (Howley, et al., 1980, J. Virol, BK and the human papilloma viruses (Heilmsan, et al., 1980, J. Virol, offer the potential of being used as eukaryotic expression vectors. For example, when using adenovirus expression vectors the PGHS-2 coding sequence may be ligated to an adenovirus control complex, the late 5,807,733 recombinant virus that is viable and capable of expressing Shenk, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Panicali et al., 1982, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Of particular interest are vectors based on 43 IS al., 1994, Eur. J. Biochem., have the ability to replicate as extrachromosomal elements. Shortly after entry of this mouse cells, the replicates to about 100 to 200 copies per cell. Transcription of the inserted does not require integration of the 20 into the host's chromosome, thereby yielding a high level of expression. These vectors can be used for stable expression by including a selectable marker in the such as the neo gene. High level expression may also be achieved using inducible promoters such as the metal-25 lothionine IIA promoter, heat shock promoters, etc. For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, fol-lowing the introduction of foreign DNA, engineered cells may be allowed to grow for days an enriched media, and 30 then are switched to a selective media. Rather than using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with the PGHS-2 DNA con-trolled by appropriate expression control elements promoter, enhancer, sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, etc.), and a selectable marker. The selectable marker in the recombinant confers resis-tance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the into their chromosomes and grow to form foci which in turn can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. A 40 number of selection systems may be used, including but not limited to the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler, et al., 1977, Cell, hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosylatransferase (Szybalska Szybalski, 1962, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy, et al., 1980, Cell, genes can be employed in or cells respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler, et al., 1980, Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. ygpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan Berg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-Garapin, et al., 1981, J. Mol. Biol., and hygro, which confers resistance to hygromycim (Santerre, et al., 1994, Gene, genes. Recently, additional select-able genes have been described, namely which allows cells to utilize in place of tryptophan; which 60 allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine Mulligan, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., and ODC (ornithine decarboxylase) which confers resistance to the ornithine decarboxylase inhibitor, DFMO L., 65 1987, In: Current Communications in Molecular Biology, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory ed.). 14 Alternative eukaryotic expression systems which may be used to express the PGHS-2 enzymes are yeast transformed PGHS-2 coding sequence; insect cell system infected with containing the tems cauliflower mosaic virus, tobacco mosaic, yeast , inducible promoters may be used. For a review see, Current Wiley Interscience, Ch. 13; Grant 1987, Expression and secretion vectors for Acad. Press, New pp. Glover, 1986, Vol. Wash., D.C., Ch. 3; Bitter, 1987, Heterologous Gene Expression in Yeast, Methods in Enzymology, Eds. Berger Acad. Press, New York, Vol. 152, pp. 673-694; and The Molecular Biology of the Yeast Saccharomyces, 1982, Eds. et al., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Vols. I and For comple-mentation assays in yeast, for PGHS-2 may be cloned into yeast episomal which replicate autonomously in yeast due to the presence of the yeast circle. The be cloned behind either a constitutive yeast promoter such as or LEU2 or an inducible promoter such as GAL (Cloning in Yeast, Chpt. 3, R. Rothstein In: DNA Cloning Vol. 11, A Practical Approach, Ed. D. M. Glover, 1986, IRL Press, Wash., D.C.). Constructs may contain the 5' and 3' non-translated regions of the cognate PGHS-2 or those corresponding to a yeast gene.

transform at high efficiency and the are extremely stable. Alternatively, vectors may be used which promote integration of foreign DNA sequences into the yeast chromosome. Alternately, active, post-translationally modified human PGHS-1 and PGHS-2 proteins can be obtained using a yeast expression system such as the Pichia pastovis expression system marketed by Invitrogen (Pichia pastovis is owned and licensed by Research Corporation Technologies, Tucson, however, all components are available from Invitrogen, San Calif.). In this example, encoding human PGHS-2 and PGHS-1 are independently cloned into the Pichia expression vector. After linearization with a restriction endonuclease, these con-structs are transfected into spheroblasts of the his4 Pichia pastovis strain, and recombinant yeast carrying the cloned PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 DNA sequences are identified by screening for yeast clones that grow in the absence of histidine (now supplied by the recombinant vector), but do not efficiently utilize methanol as the sole carbon source (due to the presence of PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 in the place of AOXI gene sequence coding for methanol utilization). After expansion of such clones in the presence of an alternative carbon source such as glycerol, large quantities of cells would be transferred to liquid media containing methanol where replication ceases. However, cells remain viable for many days during which time human PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 proteins are specifically expressed at high levels under control of the AOXI promoter. The advantages of this system include very high protein yields and lower expense in the production and maintenance of cultures. In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of the PGHS-2 coding sequence may be driven of (Brisson et al., 1984, Nature, or the coat protein promoter of TMV (Takamatsu et al., 1987, EMBO J., may be used; alternatively, plant s promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO (Coruzzi et al., 1994, EMBO J., Broglie et al., 1984, Science, or heat shock promoters, soy-bean hsp 17.5-E or hsp 17.3-B (Gurley et al., 1986, Mol. Cell. Biol., may be used. These constructs can be introduced into plant cells using Ti plasmids, Ri plasmids, plant virus vectors; direct DNA transformation; microinjection, electroporation, etc. For reviews of such techniques see, for example, Weissbach Weissbach, 1988, Methods for Plant Molecular Biology, Academic Press, New York, Section VIII, pp. and Grierson Corey, 1988, Plant Molecular Biology, 2d Ed., Blackie, London, Ch. An alternative expression system which could be used to express PGHS-2 is an insect system. In one such system, Autogvapha califovnica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes. The virus grows in Spodopteva fvugipevda cells. The PGHS-2 sequence may be cloned into non-essential regions (for example the polyhedrin gene) of the virus and placed under control of an AcNPV promoter (for example the polyhedrin promoter). Successful insertion of the coding sequence will result in inactivation of the polyhedrin gene and production of non-occluded re-combinant virus virus lacking the proteinaceous coat coded for by the polyhedrin gene). These recombinant viruses are then used to infect Spodopteva fvugipevda cells in which the inserted gene is expressed. see Smith et al., 1983, J. Virol., Smith, U.S. Pat. No. 4,215,051). In a specific embodiment of an insect system, the DNA encoding human PGHS-2 or PGHS-1 can be independently cloned into the recombinant transfer vector (Invitrogen, San Calif.) downstream of the drin promoter and transfected into Sf9 insect cells (derived from Spodopteva fvugipevda ovarian cells, available from Invitrogen, San Calif.) to generate recombinant virus containing human PGHS-1 or PGHS-2. After plaque puri-fication of the recombinant virus high-titer viral stocks are prepared that in turn would be used to infect Sf9 or High FiveTM (BTI-TN-5B1-4 cells derived from Tvichoplusia ni 45 egg cell homogenates; available from Invitrogen, San Calif.,) insect cells, to produce large quantities of appropri-ately post-translationally modified PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 pro-teins. Although it is possible that these cells themselves could be directly useful for drug assays, the PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 proteins prepared by this method can be used for in vitro assays of drug potency and selectivity. IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSFECTANTS OR TRANSFORMANTS EXPRESSING THE 55 PGHS-2 GENE PRODUCT The host cells which contain the PGHS-2 coding sequence and which express the biologically active gene product may be identified by at least four general approaches: (a) DNA-DNAor (b) the presence or absence of "marker" gene functions; (c) assessing the level of transcription as measured by the expression of PGHS-2 transcripts in the host cell; and (d) detection of the gene product as measured by immunoassay or by its biological activity. 65 In the first approach, the presence of the PGHS-2 coding sequence inserted in the expression vector can be detected 16 by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization or PCR using probes comprising nucleotide sequences that are homolo-gous to the mouse PGHS-2 coding sequence [SEQ ID NO: or human PGHS-2 coding sequence [SEQ ID sub-stantially as

shown in FIGS. 1 and 6A-6B, or portions or derivatives thereof. In the second approach, the recombinant expression system can be identified and selected based upon the presence or absence of certain "marker" gene functions resistance to antibiotics, resistance to methotrexate, transformation phenotype, occlusion body formation in baculovirus, etc.). For example, if the PGHS-2 coding sequence is within a marker gene sequence of the vector, recombinants containing the PGHS-2 coding sequence can be identified by the absence of the marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with the PGHS-2 sequence under the control of the same or different promoter used to control the expression of the PGHS-2 coding sequence. Expression of the marker in response to induction or selection indicates expression of the PGHS-2 coding sequence. In addition, the marker gene may be identified by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization or PCR. In the third approach, transcriptional activity for the PGHS-2 coding region can be assessed by hybridization or PCR assays. For example, RNA can be isolated and ana-lyzed by Northern blot using a probe homologous to the PGHS-2 coding sequence or particular portions thereof substantially as shown in FIG. (murine, [SEQ ID or FIGS. 6A-6B (human, SEQ ID Alternatively, total nucleic acids of the host cell may be extracted and assayed for hybridization to such probes. In the fourth approach, the expression of the PGHS-2 protein product can be assessed immunologically, for example by Western blots, immunoassays such as radioimmuno-precipitation, enzyme-linked immunoassays and the like. The ultimate test of the success of the expres-sion system, however, involves the detection of the biologi-cally active PGHS-2 gene product. Where the host cell secretes the gene product, the cell free media obtained from the cultured transfectant host cell may be assayed for PGHS-2 activity. Where the gene product is not secreted, cell lysates may be assayed for such activity. In either case, a number of assays can be used to detect PGHS-2 activity . including but not limited to the following: cyclooxygenase activity may be determined in the culture medium by the addition of exogenous arachidonic acid substrate (30 for 15 min. at C.) followed by conversion of the prostag-landin product to a methyl oximate form. This derivative may then be quantitated by radioimmunoassay (kit from Amersham Corp.) CELL LINES EXPRESSING PGHS-1 OR PGHS-2 The present invention also relates to cell lines containing recombinant DNA sequence, preferably a chromosomally integrated recombinant DNA sequence, which comprises a gene encoding the regulated inflammatory cyclooxygenase or "PGHS-2" which cell lines further do not express autologous PGHS-1 or PGHS-2, apart from that encoded by the recombinant DNA sequence. The recombi-nant DNA also does not encode constitutive PGHS-1 (EC 1.14.99.1). A specific embodiment of the present invention is an engineered mammalian cell line which contains a somally integrated, genetically-engineered ("recombinant") DNA sequence, which DNA sequence expresses mammalian, preferably human, PGHS-2, but does not express constitutive mammalian PGHS-1, and wherein said cell line also does not express autologous PGHS-1 or PGHS-2. The cell line is preferably of human or primate origin, such as the exemplified monkey COS cell line, but cell lines derived from other species may be employed, including chicken, hamster, murine, ovine and the like; the CHO (Chinese hamster ovary) cell line for example, may be particularly preferred for large scale pro-duction. Any cell or cell line, the genotype of which has been altered by the presence of a recombinant DNA sequence is encompassed by the invention. The recombinant DNA sequence may also be referred to herein as "heterologous DNA," "exogenous DNA," "genetically engineered" or "foreign DNA," indicating that the DNA was introduced into the genotype or genome of the cell or cell line by a process of genetic engineering. The invention includes, but is not limited to, a cell or cell line wherein the native PGHS-2 DNA sequence has been removed or replaced as a result of interaction with a recom-binant DNA sequence. Such cells are called PGHS-2 knockouts, herein, if the resulting cell is left without a native DNA that encodes a functional PGHS-2 gene product. As used herein, the term "recombinant DNA sequence" refers to a DNA sequence that has been derived or isolated from any source, that may be subsequently chemically altered, and later introduced into mammalian cells. An example of a recombinant DNA sequence "derived" from a source, would be a DNA sequence that is identified as a useful fragment within a given organism, and which is then chemically synthesized in essentially pure form. An example of such DNA sequence "isolated" from a source would be a DNA sequence that is excised or removed from said source by chemical means, by the use of restriction 35 endonucleases, so that it can be further manipulated, amplified, for use in the invention, by the methodology of Therefore, "recombinant DNA sequence" includes pletely synthetic DNA, semi-synthetic DNA, DNA isolated from biological sources, and

DNA derived from introduced RNA. Generally, the recombinant DNA sequence is not originally resident in the genotype which is the recipient of the DNAsequence, or it is resident in the genotype but is not expressed. The isolated recombinant DNA seauence used for formation herein may be circular or linear, double-stranded or single-stranded. Generally, the DNAsequence is chimeric linear DNA, or is a or viral expression vector, that 50 can also contain coding regions flanked by regulatory sequences which promote the expression of the recombinant DNA present in the resultant cell line. For example, the recombinant DNA sequence may itself comprise or consist of a promoter that is active in mammalian cells, or may utilize a promoter already present in the genotype that is the transformation target. Such promoters include the CMV promoter depicted in FIG. 4, as well as the SV 40 late promoter and retroviral (long terminal repeat elements). 60 The general methods for constructing recombinant DNA which can transform target cells are well known to those in the art, and the same compositions and methods of construction may be utilized to produce the DNA useful herein. For example, J. Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning; 65 A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (2d ed., provides suitable methods of construction. Aside from recombinant DNA sequence that serve as transcription units for PGHS-1, PGHS-2 or other portions thereof, a portion of the recombinant DNA may be untranscribed, serving a regulatory or a structural function. The recombinant DNAsequence to be introduced into the cells further will generally contain either a selectable marker gene or a reporter gene or both to facilitate identification and selection of transformed cells. Alternatively, the selectable marker may be carried on a separate piece of DNA and used in a co-transformation procedure. Both selectable markers and reporter genes may be flanked with appropriate regula-tory sequences to enable expression in mammalian cells. Useful selectable markers are well known in the art and include, for example, anti-biotic and herbicide resistance genes. Sources of useful in the present invention include Poly-ARNA from mammalian cells, from which the about 4 kb mRNA encoding PGHS-2 can be derived and used for the synthesis of the corresponding by methods known to the art. Such sources include the lambda ZAP (Stratagene) library of size fractionated poly-ARNA isolated from C127 murine fibroblasts treated with serum and cycloheximide as described by et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., Xie et al. obtained mRNA encoding chicken PGHS-2 as described in 1991, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Sources of human mRNA encoding PGHS-2 include RNA from human monocytes treated with interleukin-1 and cycloheximide, in accord with et al., 1992, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Sources of human PGHS-1 are also well known to the art. Selectable marker genes encoding enzymes which impart resistance to biocidal compounds are listed in Table 1, below. TABLE 1 Selectable Marker Genes Gene or Enzyme Confers Resistance to: Reference Neomycin phospho- neomycin, Southern et 1982, J. Appl. Gen., vhosvhotrans- Hygromycin B Shimim et al., 1986, Mol. Cell Biol.. or Dihydrofolate Methotrexate Kwok et al., 1986, (dhfr) Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA, Phosphinothricin Phosphinothricin et al., 1987, acetyltransferase EMBO J., Buchanan-Wollaston et pionic acid pionic acid al., 1989, J. Cell. dehalogenase (Dalapon) Biochem., Supp. 330 Acetohydroxyacid Sulfonylurea, Anderson et al. synthase imidazolinone and (U.S. Pat. No. triazolopyrimidine 4,761,373); G. W. herbicides Haughn et al., 1988 Mol. Gen. Genet., , Glyphosate Comai et al., 1985 Nature, Bromoxvnil Stalker et al., published PCT appln. 5,807,733 TABLE 1-continued Selectable Marker Genes Resistance Confers Gene or Enzyme Resistance to: Reference Acetyl-coenzyme A Sethoxydim, Parker et al., 1990

carboxylase haloxyfop Plant Physiol., Dihydropteroate Sulfonamide Guerineau et al., synthase (sul I) herbicides 1990, Plant Molec. Biol., 32 photosystem herbicides Hirschberg et al., polypeptide 1983, Science, , Anthranilate 5-Methyltryptophan Hibberd et al. (U.S. synthase Pat. NO. 4,581,847) Dihydrodipicolin- Aminoethyl cysteine et al., ic acid synthase published PCT application No. Reporter genes are used for identifying potentially trans- formed encodes a protein whose expression is manifested by some easily detectable property, enzymatic activity. Preferred genes includes the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase gene (cat) from of E. coli, the beta-galactosidase gene of E. coli, the beta-glucuronidase gene (gus) of the locus of E. coli, and the gene from firefly Photinuspyvalis. Expression the reporter gene is assayed at a suitable time after the DNA has been introduced into the recipient cells. Other elements such as introns, enhancers, polyadenyla- stability of the or the like. Such elements may be included in the DNA as desired to obtain the optimal performance of the transforming DNA in the cell. The recombinant DNA sequence can be

readily duced into the target cells by transfection with an expression vector, as a viral expression vector, comprising 45 encoding or the modified calcium phosphate precipitation procedure Cell. Biol., Transfection can also be accom-plished by other methods, including lipofection, using available kits, provided Life Technologies. so In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the cell lines of the invention are able to express a stable PGHS-2 gene product or analog, homologue, or deletion thereof after several passages through cell culture. While the instability of the PGHS-2 gene product has been hypothesized to be attributable to the 3' non-coding region of the PGHS-2 it has been found that even cell lines which do not include this region are often unable to express a stable PGHS-2 gene product for more than approximately five (5) passages in cell culture. The cell lines of the invention, 60 however, are able to continue to produce a stable PGHS-2 20 PURIFICATION OF THE PGHS-2 GENE PRODUCT Once a cell that produces high levels of biologically active PGHS-2 is identified, the cell may be clonally expanded and used to produce large quantities of the enzyme, which may be purified using techniques well-known in the art including, but not limited to, finity purification, chromatographic methods including high performance liquid chromatography and the like. Where the enzyme is secreted by the cultured cells, PGHS-2 may be readily recovered from the culture medium. Where the PGHS-2 coding sequence, or fragment thereof, has been engineered to encode a cleavable fusion protein, the purification of the gene product, or fragment thereof, may be readily accomplished using affinity cation techniques. For example, an antibody specific for the heterologous or protein can be used to capture the durable fusion protein; for example, on a solid surface, a column etc. The PGHS-2 moiety can be released by treat-ment with the appropriate enzyme that cleaves the linkage site. purification expressed protein permits the isolation of sufficient quanti-ties of PGHS-2 for characterization of the enzyme's physical a reasonable approach determine the effects the altered primary structure on the function of the protein. Fusion constructs of the PGHS-2 protein domain with the marker preceding the amino terminus of PGHS-2 or fol-lowing engineered to evaluate which fusion construct will interfere ability to be purified. Using this aspect of the invention, any cleavage site or enzyme cleavage substrate may be engineered between the PGHS-2 sequence and a second or protein that has a binding partner which could be used for purification, 5.3. ANTIBODIES TO THE PGHS-2 GENE PRODUCT For the production of antibodies, various host animals product, or a portion thereof including, but not limited to, portions of the gene product in a recombinant protein. Such host animals may include but are not limited response, depending on the host species, including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared by using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include but are not limited to the hybridoma technique originally described by Kohler and Milstein, 1975, Nature, gene product even after at least 5, 10, 15, or 20 passages through cell culture. The cell lines of the invention were selected by the single cell cloning of those cells which were able to continue to stably produce PGHS-2 even after the mere five passages through cell culture which defined the expressing limit of the cells of the prior art. the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor et al., 1983, Immunology Today, Cote et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., and the 65 hybridoma technique (Cole et al., 1985, Monoclonal Anti-bodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., Neuberger et al., 1984, Nature, Takeda et al., 1985, Nature, by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used. Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946, 778) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies specific to one of the binding partners. Antibody fragments which recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to: the frag-ments which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed (Huse et al., 1989, Science, to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments

with the desired specificity. 5.4. DIAGNOSTICS The DNA of the invention encoding the PGHS-2 gene or homologues, analogues, or fragments thereof may be used in accordance with the invention to diagnose disease states which are phenotypic of an aberrant PGHS-2 genotype or of aberrant PGHS-2 expression. For example, but not by way of limitation, in pulmonary fibrosis from radiation or chronic pulmonary disease, and in the skin disorder scleroderma, only a small percentage of those afflicted respond to glucocorticoids, et al., 1994, Curr. Opin. Rheum., Muir and Benhamou, 1994, [French] Annales de Med. Intern., 145 and Huchon, 1991, [French] Revue du Praticien, These two disorders have been associated, Steen et al., 1994, Arthritis Rheum., Wells et al., 1994, Am. J. Resp. Crit. Care Med., Therefore, both these disor-ders may be characterized by a constitute over expression of PGHS-2 or by excessive longevity of the PGHS-2 message which, in either case, is not diminished by glucocorticoid. By way of another example, but not by way of limitation, many tumors may be characterized by a lack of, or excess of, PGHS-2 activity which may stem from mutations in the PGHS-2 coding or regulatory sequence. In both of the examples above, afflicted cells, tissue sections, or biopsy specimens may be screened with the PGHS-2 DNA sequences of the invention and isolated PGHS-2 sequenced to determine which mutations in PGHS-2 are associated with the diseases. The of the invention may also be used to determine whether an indi-vidual carries an aberrant PGHS-2 gene. In a specific embodiment of the invention, the detection of the aberrant PGHS-2 DNA is conducted by PCR amplifica-tion from a small tissue sample. Detection may also be via in situ hybridization or immunocytochemistry of pathology or biopsy specimens. 5.5. GENE THERAPIES BASED ON THE PGHS-2 GENE A variety of gene therapy approaches may be used in accordance with the invention to modulate expression of the PGHS-2 gene in vivo. For example, antisense DNA mol-ecules may be engineered and used to block translation of PGHS-2 MRNA in vivo. Alternatively, ribozyme molecules may be designed to cleave and destroy the PGHS-2 in vivo. In another alternative, oligonucleotides designed to hybridize to the 5' region of the PGHS-2 gene (including the region upstream of the coding sequence) and form triple helix structures may be used to block or reduce transcription 22 of the PGHS-2 gene. In yet another alternative, nucleic acid encoding the full length wild-type PGHS-2 message may be introduced in vivo into cells which otherwise would be unable to produce the wild-type PGHS-2 gene product in sufficient quantities or at all. In a preferred embodiment, the antisense, ribozyme and triple helix nucleotides are designed to inhibit the translation or transcription of PGHS-2 with minimal effects on the expression of PGHS-1. To accomplish this, the oligonucle-otides used should be designed on the basis of relevant sequences unique to PGHS-2; those sequences found in PGHS-2 and not in PGHS-1. For example, and not by way of limitation, the oligo-nucleotides should not fall within those region where the nucleotide sequence of PGHS-2 is most homologous to that of PGHS-1 (see FIGS. or the PGHS-2 sequence which is shown in FIG. 10 to be identically conserved between PGHS-1 and PGHS-2. These sequences include the following regions in the nucleotide sequence of PGHS-2: 427-457 1116-1154 1251-1282 1596-1634 Instead, it is preferred that the oligonucleotides fall within the following regions of PGHS-2, which are shown in FIGS. to diverge from the sequence of PGHS-1. These sequences include the following regions in the nucleotide sequence of PGHS-2: 35 171-254 299-340 486-512 602-623 1214-1250 40 1283-1346 1521-1580 1718-1834 In the case of antisense molecules, it is preferred that the seauence be chosen from the list above. It is also vreferred that the sequence be at least 18 nucleotides in length in order to achieve sufficiently strong annealing to the target sequence to prevent translation of the sequence. Izant and Weintraub, 1984, Cell, Rosenberg et al., 1985, Nature, In the case of the "hammerhead" type of ribozymes, it is also preferred that the target sequences of the ribozymes be chosen from the list above. Ribozymes are RNA molecules which possess highly specific endoribonuclease activity. Hammerhead ribozymes comprise a hybridizing region which is complementary in nucleotide sequence to at least part of the target RNA, and a catalytic region which is adapted to cleave the target RNA. The hybridizing region contains nine (9) or more nucleotides. Therefore, the ham-60 merhead ribozymes of the present invention have a hybrid-izing region which is complementary to the sequences listed above and is at least nine nucleotides in length. The con-struction and production of such ribozymes is well known in the art and is described more fully in and Gerlach, 65 1988, Nature, The ribozymes of the present invention also include RNA endoribonucleases (hereinafter "Cech-type ribozymes") 5,807,733 PGHS-1. In the case of oligonucleotides that hybridize to and form triple helix structures at the 5' terminus of the PGHS-2 gene and can be used to

block transcription, it is preferred that they be complementary those sequences in the 5' terminus of PGHS-2 which are not present in PGHS-1 (see FIGS. Because of the lack of homology between these regions of PGHS-2 and PGHS-1, any sequence sufficiently long to hybridize to the PGHS-2 promoter will not hybridize sequences not include those regions of the PGHS-2 pro- 1. These slightly homologous sequences include the follow- promoter: 382438 669-696 797426 856485 980-1008 1142-1170 1204-1252 1863-1898 2013-2101 2126-2175 2356-2396 not limited to the use of liposomes as a delivery vehicle. are in a form which is resistant to degradation such as by molecules, or by the use of alternate bonds including phos-phothionate and thiophosphoryl modified bonds. In addition, the delivery of nucleic acid may be by facilitated transport lysine or transferrin. Nucleic acid may also be transported into cells by any of the various viral carriers, including but not limited to, retrovirus, vaccinia, and adenovirus. Alternatively, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule which molecule may be either RNA or DNA. If the nucleic acid operatively attached to a regulatory element so that sufficient copies of the desired RNA product are produced. The regulatory element may permit either constitutive or the cells or cells of an organism, a transfer vector such as a bacterial or viral RNA or DNA, encoding one or more of the may be transfected into cells (Llewelyn et al., 1987, J. Mol. Biol., Hanahan 24 et al. 1983, J. Mol. Biol., Once inside the cell, the transfer vector may replicate, and be transcribed by cellular or it may be transfer vector containing sequences encoding one or more of the microinjection, such that the transfer vector or a part thereof becomes integrated into the genome of the host cell. 5.6. DRUG SCREENING ASSAYS The present invention provides a simple in vitro system for the screening of drug actions on both the constitutive and formed the body, or on microsomal extracts prepared from the cultured cell lines. Studies using microsomal extracts offer 20 the possibility of a more rigorous determination of direct druglenzyme interactions. The PGHS-2-synthesizing cell lines are useful for ating the activity of potential bioactive agents on the inflam-matory since the elevated levels pros- taglandins that are a primary hallmark of inflammation and account for much the adverse effects inflammation, result from increases in the level of PGHS-2, rather than in changes in constitutively expressed cyclooxygenase, 1. The present invention also provides a second mammalian cell line which contains a chromosomally integrated, DNA sequence, wherein said DNA sequence expresses mammalian, preferably human, PGHS-1, and wherein said DNA sequence does not express PGHS-2, and wherein said cell line also preferably does not express autologous PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 activity. This second cell line is also preferably a primate, murine or human cell line. Thus, the present invention also provides a method to evaluate the relative inhibitory activity of a compound to selectively inhibit PGHS-2 versus PGHS-1, and thus to specifically inhibit the elevated prostaglandin synthesis that occurs in inflamed mammalian tissues, preferably human tissues, or in other physiological or pathological conditions 45 is elevated and the constitutive is not. This assay comprises contacting the present transgenic cell line or a microsomal extract thereof with a preselected amount the compound in a suitable culture medium or buffer, adding acid the mixture, so and measuring the level synthesis a arachidonic acid metabolite, thromboxane synthesis, prostaglandin synthesis, the synthesis or the synthesis any other metabolite unique the pathway, said cell line, or said ss extract, as compared a control cell line or portion microsomal extract in the absence of said compound. The compound can be evaluated for its ability to selectively employing the above-described steps, but substituting the expressing cell line the invention. More specifically, the present-invention provides a method of determining the ability of a compound to inhibit catalyzed or in 6s (a) adding a first preselected amount of said compound to a first transgenic mammalian cell line in culture 5,807,733 medium, which cell line contains a chromosomally integrated, recombinant DNA sequence, wherein said and PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 activity; (b) adding arachidonic acid to said culture medium; measuring the level of a arachidonic acid metabolite synthesized by said first cell line; synthesized by said first cell line in the absence of said to a second transgenic mammalian cell line in culture and wherein said cell line does not express autologous PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 activity; 20 (g) measuring the level a acid metabolite synthesized said second cell line; and 25 (h) comparing said level with the level of said metabolite synthesized by said second cell line in the absence of said compound. The invention also relates to methods for the identification of genes, termed "pathway genes", which are associated 30 with the PGHS-2 gene product or with the biochemical pathways which extend therefrom. "Pathway gene", as used herein, refers

to a gene whose gene product exhibits the ability to interact with the PGHS-2 gene product. Any method suitable for detecting protein-protein inter-actions may be employed for identifying pathway gene products by identifying interactions between gene products and the PGHS-2 gene product. Such known gene products may be cellular or extracellular proteins. Those gene prod-ucts which interact with such known gene products represent 40 pathway gene products and the genes which encode them represent pathway genes. Among the traditional methods which may be employed are co-immunoprecipitation, crosslinking and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic col-umns. Utilizing procedures such as these allows for the identification of pathway gene products. Once identifi ed, a pathway gene product may be used, in conjunction with standard techniques, to identify its corresponding pathway gene. For example, at least a portion of the amino acid sequence of the pathway gene product may be ascertained using techniques well known to those of skill in the art, such as via the Edman degradation technique (see, Creighton, 1983, Proteins: Structures and Molecular Principles, W. H. Freeman & Co., New York, pp.34-49). The amino acid sequence obtained may be used as a guide for the generation of oligonucleotide mixtures that can be used to screen for pathway gene sequences. Screening made be accomplished, for example by standard hybridization or PCR techniques. Techniques for the generation of oligo-60 nucleotide mixtures and screening are well-known. (See, Ausubel et al., eds., 1987-1993, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley Sons, Inc. New York, and PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications, 1990, M. et al., eds. Academic Press, Inc., New York). 65 Additionally, methods may be employed which result in the simultaneous identification of pathway genes which 26 encode the protein interacting with the PGHS-2 gene prod-uct. These methods include, for example, probing expres-sion libraries with labeled protein known or suggested to be involved in cardiovascular disease, using this protein in a manner similar to the well known technique of antibody probing of hgtll libraries. One such method which detects protein interactions in illustration only and not by way of limitation. One version of this system has been described et al., 1991, Proc. available from Clontech Alto, Calif.). Briefly, utilizing such a system, are constructed protein's activation domain fused to an unknown protein that contains a reporter gene lacZ) whose regulatory region contains the activator's binding sites. Either hybrid protein alone cannot activate transcription of it does not provide activation function and the activation domain hybrid because it cannot localize to the activator's binding sites. Interaction of the two proteins reconstitutes the functional activator protein and results in expression of the reporter gene, which is detected by an assay for the reporter gene product. The two-hybrid system or related methodology may be used to screen activation domain libraries for proteins that interact with the PGHS-2 gene product, herein also called the known "bait" gene protein. Total genomic or sequences may be fused to the DNA encoding an activation domain. Such a library and a encoding a hybrid of the bait gene protein fused to the DNA-binding domain may be cotransformed into a yeast reporter strain, and the result-ing transformants may be screened for those that express the reporter gene. These colonies may be purified and the library responsible for reporter gene expression may be isolated. DNA sequencing may then be used to identify the proteins encoded by the library plasmids. For example, and not by way of limitation, the bait gene may be cloned into a vector such that it is translationally fused to the the DNA-binding domain of the GAL4 protein. A library of the cell line from which proteins that interact with bait gene are to be detected can be made using methods routinely practiced in the art. According to the particular system described herein, for example, the cDNA fragments may be inserted into a vector such that they are translationally fused to the activation domain of This library may be co-transformed along with the bait gene-GAL4 fusion into a yeast strain which contains a lacZ gene driven by a promoter which contains the GAL4 activation sequence. A cDNA encoded protein, fused to the GAL4 activation domain, that interacts with bait gene will reconstitute an active GAL4 protein and thereby drive expression of the lacZ gene. Colonies which express lacZ may be detected by their blue color in the presence of X-gal. The then be purified from these strains, and used to produce and isolate the bait gene-interacting protein using techniques routinely practiced in the art. Once a pathway gene has been identified and isolated, it may be further characterized as, for example, discussed herein. The proteins identified as products of pathway genes may be used to modulate PGHS-2 gene expression, as defined herein, or may themselves be targets for modulation to in turn modulate symptoms associated with PGHS-2 expres-

sion. 5.7. COMPOUNDS IDENTIFIED IN THE SCREENS The compounds identified in the screen will demonstrate the ability to selectively modulate the expression of 2. These compounds include but are not limited to nucleic acid encoding PGHS-2 and homologues, analogues, and deletions thereof, as well as antisense, ribozyme, triple helix, antibody, and polypeptide molecules and small inorganic molecules. 5.8. PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS AND ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION Any of the identified compounds can be administered to an animal host, including a human patient, by itself, or in pharmaceutical compositions where it is mixed with suitable carriers or at doses therapeutically effective to treat or ameliorate a variety of disorders, including those characterized by insufficient, aberrant, or excessive PGHS-2 activity. Atherapeutically effective dose further refers to that amount of the compound sufficient to result in amelioration of symptoms associated with such disorders. Techniques for formulation and administration of the compounds of the instant application may be found in "Remington's Pharma-ceutical Sciences," Mack Publishing Co., Pa., latest edition. A number of disorders in addition to inflammation have been characterized by insufficient, aberrant, or excessive PGHS-2 activity. In addition, several physiological states which may, from time to time be considered undesired, are also associated with PGHS-2 activity. By way of example, but not by way of limitation, such disorders and physiologi-cal states which may be treated with the compounds of the invention include but are not limited to neurologic disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, stroke, and acute head injury; colorectal carcinoma; ovulation; preterm labor; sis; implantation; and pulmonary fibrosis. Pathological features of Alzheimer's Disease (AD) include neuritic amyloid plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, neuronal cell loss, loss of synapses, and marked gliosis. Because they are unique features of the disease, many investigators have focused on the etiology and effects of amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. However, the significant gains made in understanding these logic markers have provided few clues regarding treatment of AD. In contrast, recent findings suggest that the "inflam-matory processes" associated with gliosis represent a poten-tial target for therapeutic intervention in the disease. In particular, Joe Rogers and colleagues have presented both retrospective and prospective evidence that non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents can significantly slow the progress of AD (McGeer and Rogers, 1992, Neurology, Rogers et al., 1993, Neurology, Indeed, these results have prompted the initiation of anti-inflammatory therapy trials for AD. Evidence for an "inflammatory component" to gliosis in AD includes increased expression of proinflammatory cytokines such as and TNFa (Griffin et al., 1989, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Dickson et al., 1993, Glia, Lapchak and 1993, Neurosci. Abstr., and the presence of activated complement components (McGeer et al., 1989, Neurosci. Let., 107: 341-346; Johnson et al., 1992, Neurobiol. Aging, Walker and McGeer, 1992 Mol. Brain Res., It should be noted that gliosis and the presence of proinflammatory cytokines with the potential to activate PGHS-2 are not limited to AD. Rather, they are a feature of many insults to and disease of the central nervous system including (but not limited to) acute head injury, stroke, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, HIV infection of the brain and other viral encephalopathies, and most generative disorders Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis). PGHS-2 is expressed in cultured murine and rat astrocytes, and is strongly up-regulated by treatment with proinflammatory cytokines including and TNFa et al., 1994, Neurosci. Abstr.). The induction of PGHS-2 is rapid with levels peaking at 2 h. Concomitant increases in prostaglandin production are also observed. The fact that induced cyclooxgenase activity is blocked by NS-398, a specific inhibitor of PGHS-2, con-firms that induction of PGHS-2 is responsible for increased prostaglandin production in cytokine-treated astrocytes. As in other cell types, glucocorticoid hormones suppress the induction of PGHS-2 by Other investigators have confirmed that PGHS-2 is expressed in the brain (Yamagata et al., 1993, Neuron, In these studies, the brains of rats subjected to shock showed dramatic increases in the levels of PGHS-2 exaression in neurons of the cerebral cortex and hippocampus. The authors further demonstrated that synaptic activation led to induction of PGHS-2 suggesting that expression of this molecule plays a signifi-cant role (as yet undefined) in neuronal communication function. In preliminary in situ hybridization studies it has been confirmed that PGHS-2 is expressed in human brain neurons (Chang et al., 1995, Neurosci. Ann. Mtg. San Submitted). Similar to their proven therapeutic benefits in peripheral inflammation, it is proposed that the efficacy of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory therapy in the treatment of AD is due to the inhibition of PGHS-2

activity in "inflamed" brain tissue. This therapeutic approach has the potential to benefit a multitude of neurological diseases and injuries with a promi-nent degree of glial activation. Development of selective inhibitors of human PGHS-2 which specifically target the central nervous system that are designed to easily cross the blood-brain barrier and even accumulate in the brain) may prove much more efficacious than current NSAIDS for the treatment of AD and other neurolonic disorders. Colorectal carcinoma is a leading cause of death in westernized countries. Prostaglandins have been correlated with carcinogenesis in general and more specifically with colorectal cancer, 1992, Cancer Research, In several clinical trials. use was associated with decreased colon tumor growth and death, Thun et al., 1991, N. Engl. J. Med., et al., 1988, Cancer Res., Sulindac, another cyclooxygenase inhibitor, has been demonstrated to cause colon polyp regression in patients with familial polyposis, and Loughry, 1983, J. Surg. Oncol., These NSAIDS are able to inhibit both PGHS-1 and -2. Discovery of the gene for PGHS-2 makes clarification of the relative contribution or role in colon cancer possible. PGHS-2 is an immediate early gene suggesting its likely participation in regulating growth. The decreased tumor growth by aspirin is likely through action on PGHS-2. If PGHS-2 is directly implicated then specific inhibition of this enzyme may result in tumor suppression. Discovery of the PGHS-2 gene allows for further clarification of this contri-bution. Additionally, if inhibition is therapeutic then specific that inhibit PGHS-2 can be obtained that would be 5,807,733 inflammatory process initiated by the LH surge during the response is halted. It has been target of that results in inhibition of ovulation, Sirois and Richards, 1992, J. Biol. Chem., provides the ability to further study this process but provides would allow inhibition without effecting the prostaglandin production by PGHS-1 which is protective to GI mucosa as well as involved with kidney function and many other homeostatic mechanisms. Preterm labor is a significant clinical problem. Current often are not able to stop labor definitively. Prostaglandins play an important role in induction of labor although their defined, 1994, Endocrine Reviews, understood. Current medications used for preterm labor (tocolytics) work by blocking Ca flux thereby interfering with myometrium contraction. Common tocolytics include magnesium sulfate, receptor agonists, calcium channel blockers and oxytocin antagonists. Indomethacin has also been used effectively but raises concern with premature closure of the arteriosus of the fetus. Closer examination of PGHS-1 and PGHS-2 in these roles may provide opportunities for specific intervention. Recognition of preterm labor prior to cervical changes is difficult but also the point at which tocolytic agents are most effective. It is known that prostaglandins are intimately involved in myometrium contraction of normal labor, Wil-liams obstetrics, Obstetrics evaluate increased PGHS-2 expression and true labor prior to cervical changes. If safe sampling of the site of expression problematic conditions for women. It is known that and endometriosis pain by inhibiting prostaglandin produc- It is highly likely that the hormones responsible for the cycle of dysmenorrhea and endometriosis also regulates PGHS-2 expression. Inhibition at the protein or genetic level could enhance specific treatment for dysmenorrhea and endometriosis. Prostaglandin formation is also part of implantation. Manipulation of PGHS-2 expression may provide a means for induction of abortion. PGHS-2 may play an important role in the lung pathology of cystic fibrosis. It has been demonstrated that high-dose ibuprofen slows the progression of lung disease in this patient population, Konstan, et al., 1995, N. Engl. J. Med., Lung disease results more from the 20 25 30 40 60 65 30 inflammatory response than by the colonization of bacteria. Utilization of inhalers can directly deliver medication to the site of inflammation. This may provide a logical disease process attempt ribozyme or triple helix gene

Besides attempts to inhibit cell growth by inhibiting PGHS-2 there may be certain circumstances whereby growth stimulation is desired as in tissue repair. Determi-nation of the tissue specific regulation of PGHS-2 (studies which require gene sequence information) may lead to the ability to specifically up regulate PGHS-2 in particular cell sequence which is specific for the target tissue, such as the brain, skin, joints, bladder, kidney, liver, ovary, etc. in Hart, 1994, Ann. Oncol., 5 Suppl 4: 59-65; Dahler et al., Compounds may also be designed for confinement in the gastrointestinal tract for use against disorders such as colorectal carcinoma. In addition, the compounds of the might arise as a result of arteriosclerosis, balloon catheterization, myocardial infarction, vascular occlusion, and vascular surgery and

which have already been associated with PGHS-2 by Pritchard et al., 1994, J. EFFECTIVE DOSAGE Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve its intended purpose. More specifically, a therapeutically effective amount means an amount effective to prevent development of or to alleviate the existing symptoms of the subject being treated. Determination of the effective amounts is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. For example, a dose can be for-mulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concen-tration range that includes the IC50 (the dose where 50% of the cells show the desired effects) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of the compound that results in amelioration of symptoms or a prolongation of survival in a patient. Toxicity and therapeu-tic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by stan-dard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experi-mental animals, for determining the LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio between LD50 and Compounds which exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in human. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's condition. (See Fingl et al., 1975, in "The Pharmaco-logical Basis of Therapeutics", Ch. 1 pl). Dosage amount and interval may be adjusted individually to provide plasma levels of the active moiety which are sufficient to maintain the desired effects. In cases of local administration or selective uptake, the effective local concentration of the drug may not be related to plasma concentration. The amount of composition administered will, of course, be dependent on the subject being treated, on the subject's weight, the severity of the affliction, the manner of admin-istration and the judgment of the prescribing physician. COMPOSITION AND FORMULATION The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be manufactured in a manner that is itself known, by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes. Pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention thus may be formulated in conven-tional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facili-tate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Proper formulation is dependent upon the route of administration chosen. For injection, the agents of the invention may be formu-lated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art. For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated readily by combining the active compounds with pharma-ceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art. Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be for-mulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated. Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are, in particular, fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; cellulose preparations such as, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum tragacanth, methyl cellulose, cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, nylpyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate. Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl

pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, tita-nium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic sol- vents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses. Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, lubricants such as talc or magnesium and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or sus-pended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added. All formulations for oral administration should be in dosages suitable for such administration. For buccal comvositions mav take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner. For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use ered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from vressurized vacks or a nebulizer. with the use of a suitable propellant, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane- , carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a of gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch. The compounds may be formulated for parenteral admin-istration by injection, by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing dispersing agents. 60 Pharmaceutical formulations for parenteral administra-tion include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds may be prepared as appropriate oily injection Suitable solvents or vehicles include 65 fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which 5,807,733 increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility the compounds allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions. powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, sterile pyrogen-free water, before use. The compounds may also be formulated in rectal com-positions such as suppositories or retention enemas, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides. soluble salt. of the invention is a cosolvent system comprising benzyl alcohol, a nonpolar surfactant, a water-miscible organic polymer, and an aqueous phase. Naturally, the proportions of a co-solvent system may be varied considerably without destroying its solubility and toxicity characteristics. Furthermore, the identity of the co-solvent components may be varied. Alternatively, other delivery systems for hydrophobic pharmaceutical compounds may be employed. Liposomes and emulsions are well known examples of delivery vehicles or carriers for hydrophobic drugs. Certain organic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide also may be employed, although usually at the cost of the compounds may be delivered using a sustained-release system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydropho-bic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various of sustained-release materials have been established and are 40 well known by those skilled in the art. Sustained-release capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release 34 Alternately, one may administer the compound in a local rather than systemic manner, for example, via injection of The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack for example comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister instructions for administration. Compositions comprising a pharmaceutical appropriate container, and labelled for treatment of an indi-cated condition. Suitable conditions indicated on the label may include treatment of a disease such as one characterized 6. EXAMPLE ISOLATION, CLONING, AND SEQUENCING OF MURINE PGHS-2 The subsections below describe the identification and characterization of the murine PGHS-2 gene and gene product. The data demonstrate that PGHS-2 encodes a functional prostaglandin H synthase which is distinct from the product of the PGHS-1 gene. In addition, it is shown that Dexamethasone specifically down-regulates PGHS-2 expression while having no effect on PGHS-1 expression. 6.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS CELLS AND CELL CULTURES Cultures were monitored for bility of the therapeutic reagent, additional strategies for protein

stabilization may be employed. The pharmaceutical compositions also may comprise suit-able solid or gel phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include but are not limited to calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars, starches, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, and polymers such as polyethylene glycols. as salts with pharmaceutically compatible counterions. Pharmaceutically compatible salts may be formed with many acids, including but not limited to hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic, etc. Salts tend to be ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION Suitable routes of administration may, for example, include oral, rectal, transmucosal, transdermal, or intestinal administration; parenteral delivery, including intramuscular, subcutaneous, intramedullary injections, as well as intrathecal, direct intraventricular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, or intraocular injections. calf serum (10%) was present during the labeling period. ration of label into proteins was determined by trichloro- acetic acid precipitation. Dexamethasone (Sigma) was 60 freshly prepared in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (stock concentrations based on molar extinction coeficient of at 250 nn) and added to The calcium ionophore A23187 (Calbiochem) was used at a concentration of 5 from a 2.5 stock in ethanol. 65 Cycloheximide (Sigma) was used at a concentration of 25 from a in water. This level inhibited protein synthesis by within 15 min. Control cultures received DETERMINATION OF CYCLOOXYGENASE ACTIVITY Cyclooxygenase activity was determined in the cultures by addition of media containing exogenous arachidonic acid substrate (30 for 15 min. at C.) followed by conversion of the prostaglandin product to a methyl oximate form. This derivative was then radioimmunoassay from Amersham RNA PREPARATION Total RNA was isolated from 15-cm plates using dinium isothiocyanate lysis followed by centrifugation through a cesium chloride cushion, Chirgwin et al., 1979, Biochemistry, RNA was prepared by two passes through columns, as dis-closed by Aviv et al., 1972, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., RNAs were quantitated by absorbance mea-surements at 260 nm. cDNA SYNTHESIS Fifty of poly-A enriched RNA from C127 cells treated for 2.5 hr. with serum and cycloheximide (25 pm) were fractionated on a sucrose gradient in the presence of as disclosed by J. Sambrook et al., cited 25 above. Every other fraction was assayed for the presence of the 4 kb (O'Banion, et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., by Northern blot analysis using the 1.6 kb 5' end of the ovine PGHS cDNA (obtained from Oxford Biomedical Research, Inc.) labeled by random priming. 30 RNA samples and molecular weight markers (3 Bethesda Research Laboratories RNA ladder) were sub-jected to formaldehyde-agarose gel electrophoresis (J. brook et al., Molecular Cloning, cited above at pages 7.30-7.32) and then blotted to nylon membranes (Duralon, 35 Stratagene) by overnight capillary transfer in is sodium citrate). were prepared from fractions enriched in the 4-kb MRNA by priming (Gubler et al., 1988, Gene kit from Stratagene) and ligated into (Short et al., 1988, Nucleic Acids Res., Stratagene). Two hundred fifty thousand plaques were screened with the ovine PGHS probe under conditions of reduced stringency (30% formamide, hybridization tem-perature reduced to C., filters washed in at C.). Double-strand dideoxy termination sequencing of Exo nested deletion subclones was carried out in both directions using T7 DNA polymerase. See Heinikoff, 1984, Gene, Del Sal et al., 1989, Bio-Techniques, IN VITRO TRANSCRIPTION, IN VITRO TRANSLATION, IMMUNOPRECIPITATION, AND PRIMER EXTENSION One of cDNA in a Bluescript vector (Stratagene) was 55 linearized at the 3' end with Xho I and transcribed with T3 RNA polymerase in a reaction containing the capping reagent (kit from Stratagene). After purification, one-fifth of the transcribed RNA and 2.5 of poly-A as described above, from 60 ide and serum-treated C127 cells were translated in seaarate in vitro reactions containing as described by the manufacturer (Promega) except that the RNAs were preincubated with 3.5 for 10 min at room temperature. Reactions were diluted in a modified RIPA 65 buffer and precipitated with polyclonal anti-PGHS serum (Oxford Biomedical Research, Inc.) or first precleared by 36 incubating for 30 min with 50 protein A-Sepharose (Pharmacia Biotechnology Inc.; 50% 0.01 vol-ume of antiserum or normal rabbit serum was added to the lysate and allowed to incubate for 2 hr at C. prior to precipitation with protein A-Sepharose. The pelleted beads were washed four times with immunoprecipitation buffer and then resuspended in Laemmli lysis buffer for 30 min at room temperature. The immunoprecipitated products were resolved by standard 10% SDS-PAGE and visualized by fluorography. For primer extension analysis two of poly-A RNA from C127 cells treated for 2 hr with serum and imide was reverse-transcribed with M-MuLV reverse scriptase (Life Technologies) as described by Baker et al., 1987, EMBO J., using a oligonucleotide complementary to nucleotide (nt) 55-75

of the sequenced 4.1 kb cDNA. Reaction products were trophoresed on a standard sequencing gel in parallel with an dideoxy sequencing reaction of the cDNA in its Bluescript vector using the same primer. cDNA EXPRESSION AND PGE, DETERMINATION In order to determine whether the 4.1 kb encodes a protein with cyclooxygenase activity, the cDNA was inserted into an SV40 late promoter expression vector (SVL, (Breatnach et al., 1983, Nucleic Acid Res., As reported by et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem., COS cells have little or no autologous cyclooxygenase activity. Therefore, these cells were fected with 2.5 or 5 of either the vector alone or the vector containing the 4.1 kb cDNA. NORTHERN BLOT ANALYSIS Poly-A enriched RNAs (2.5 pg) from C127 cells were fractionated by formaldehyde-aqarose gel electrophoresis and transferred to a membrane (Duralon, Stratagene). Hybridization was carried out as previously described by O'Banion et al., 1991, J. Virol., using the 5' 1.2 kb fragment of the 4.1 kb with by random priming as disclosed by Feinberg et al., 1983, Anal. Biochem., The membrane was later bridized with a similarly labeled portion (1.6 kb 5' end) of the 2.8 kb ovine PGHS cDNA (Oxford Biomedical Research, Inc.), and an end-labeled 40-mer complimentary to (Oncor). RNA molecular weight markers (Life Technologies) were visualized by ethidium bromide stain-ing. A similar analysis was performed on total RNA (5 isolated from human monocytes by the guanidinium-acid-phenol extraction method of et al., 1987, Anal. Biochem., EXPRESSIONS OF PGHS-2 IN HUMAN MONOCYTES Adherent human monocytes isolated from healthy donors as described by Roberts et al., 1978, J. Immunol, were suspended in medium without serum at One ml aliquots in 5 ml polypropylene tubes were incubated with loosened caps in 5% at C. with occasional shaking. To derive the graph shown in FIG. monocytes were incubated for 4 hr in the presence or absence of dexamethasone (1 Sigma) prior to total RNA isolation by the procedure of P. czynski et al., cited above. Five RNA was subjected to Northern blot analysis as described by O'Banion et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., with the indicated probes labeled by random priming (kit from Mannheim) to a specific activity To derive the autoradiograph shown in FIG. monocytes were treated with dexamethasone (1 (10 half-maximal units, Collaborative Research), or both for the indicated 5 times prior to RNA isolation. Cycloheximide (25 Sigma) was added to one set of incubations 15 min prior to the addition of cytokine or hormone. 6.2. RESULTS IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PGHS-2 A directionally cloned cDNA library was constructed in lambda ZAP from sucrose gradient fractions enriched in the 4 kb in et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem., and screened with a radiolabelled portion of the 2.8 kb cDNA under conditions of lowered stringency. Several positive plaques were isolated and analyzed. One, about 4.1 kb in length, was fully sequenced. This clone encodes a 70 protein specifically precipitated by anticyclooxygenase serum, which migrates identically with the immunoprecipitated protein product from in vitro translated poly Primer extension analysis, using a 20-mer starting at nt 75 of the sequence, indicated that transcription starts 24 bases upstream of the cDNA clone. Comparison of the 4.1 kb sequence (FIG. 1) with that of the previously cloned 2.8 kb PGHS cDNA from mice (which is very similar to that cloned from sheep and human tissues), revealed a single open reading frame with 64% amino acid identity to the protein encoded by the 2.8 kb PGHS cDNA. The deduced protein sequences are ear except that the 4.1 kb cDNA has shorter amino-terminus 35 and longer carboxy-terminus. The full sequence has been deposited in accession number PGHS-2 EXPRESSION IN COS CELLS PRODUCED A FUNCTIONAL PROSTAGLANDIN H SYNTHASE Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of pro-teins from transfected cells showed a protein doublet (72174 pl 7.5) in the 4.1 kb cells that corresponds exactly to the immunoprecipitated nase protein doublet observed in C127 mouse fibroblasts whose synthesis is increased by growth factors and decreased by glucocorticoid hormones. Transfected cells were also assayed for cyclooxygenase activity. COS cells expressing the 4.1 kb cDNA produced nearly two orders of magnitude more prostaglandin than control cells (Table 2). Furthermore, prostaglandin produc-tion increased with the amount of transfected DNA. These 55 results unequivocally demonstrate that the 4.1 kb mRNA enclodes an active cyclooxygenase which was designated "glucocorticoid-regulated inflammatory PGHS (griPGHS). TABLE 2 Expression of the 4.1 kb cDNA in COS cells leads to prostaglandin synthesis. Subconfluent COS A.2 cells in duplicate 60 mm plates were transfected with the indicated amounts of expression vector alone (SVL) or the expression 65 vector containing the 4.1 kb cDNA (SVL-4.1) and assayed for production 2 days later. DNA Amount pg protein None 0.56, 0.58, 0.51, 0.50 SVL 0.55, 0.68 SVL 0.63, 0.65 SVL-4.1 14.8, 24.6 SVL-4.1 63.8, 42.4 DEXAMETHASONE SPECIFICALLY REDUCES EXPRESSION OF PGHS-2 AND NOT PGHS-1 IN HUMAN MONOCYTES FIGS. 3A-3B depicts Northern blots of total

monocyte RNA and demonstrates that a 4.8-kb mRNA species is detected with the mouse griPGHS 4.1-kb probe. When normalized to the hybridization signal for griPGHS mRNA levels are down-regulated by sone at 4 hr (5-fold in this example), while the level of the 2.8-kb PGHS mRNA is not affected. In this experiment, the level of accumulated in the supernatant after 4 hr of incubation was reduced by dexamethasone from 122.5 to 52.5 pg per monocytes. In another experiment, cytes treated with showed increased levels of griPGHS mRNA at 4 hr (2.5-fold relative to control) and 12 hr (14-fold) (FIGS. 3A-3B). These increases were signifi-cantly blunted when dexamethasone was present. Furthermore, the induction and dexamethasone repression of griPGHS mRNA abundance occurred in the presence of cycloheximide, where superinduction of the 4.8-kb mRNA was clearly evident (FIGS. 3A-3B). In contrast, levels of the 2.8-kb mRNA were not significantly altered relative to by dexamethasone, or cycloheximide treatment. 7. EXAMPLE DRUG ASSAYS USING PGHS-2 TRANSFECTANTS The subsections below describe an assay employing the PGHS-2 transfectants of the previous example to determine a test compound's ability to modulate the effects of PGHS-2. It is shown that transformed cell lines stably produce pros-taglandin. In addition, it is shown that several known drugs are potent inhibitors of PGHS-2 activity. 7.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS EXPRESSION VECTOR CONSTRUCTION Following the methodology of Short et al., 1988, Nucleic Acids Res., the 4.1 griPGHS cDNA clone was excised in vivo from the lambda ZAP vector and the resulting construct isolated on ampicil-lin plates. griPGHS was prepared for directional subcloning into the expression vector (Invitrogen) by diges-tion Klenow fill-in, and digestion with Not I. This fragment, extending from the Not I site 50 bases upstream of the cDNA end to nt 1947 of the cDNA, was isolated by gel electrophoresis and contains the full-coding region trun-cated immediately before any 5'-AUUUA-3' mRNA bilizing regions. The vector DNA was digested with Xba I, filled in with Klenow, then digested with Not I. It was further prepared by calf intestinal alkaline phatase treatment. Ligated recombi-nants were isolated from ampicillin plates following trans-formation into competent cells (Library Efficiency; Life Technologies), and were confirmed by restriction analy-sis of DNA mini-prepgs. The construct is illustrated i n FIG. 4. TRANSFECTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF STABLE CELL LINES Sixty-mm plates of subconfluent COS A2 cells, which contain little or no autologous cyclooxygenase activity, were of purified or the vector alone, by lipofection for 23 hr following the manufacturer's directions (Life Technologies). After 2 days of growth in normal media fetal bovine serum), transfected cells were switched to media containing of Geneticin active component 657 Life Technologies), a concentration previously found to be toxic for COS cells. The media was changed every 3 days, and after 2 weeks, many individual colonies were observed in the dishes transfected with either recombinant or vector alone, but not in the dishes with no transfected DNA. A total of 36 griPGHS and 12 vector-transfected colonies were isolated using cloning cylinders. The majority of these survived continued selection in 800 G418 during clonal line expansion. Established cul-tures are maintained in fetal bovine serum with 400 DRUG SCREENING STUDIES Prostaglandin assays were carried out as described above. For drug studies, cells were exposed to various concentra-tions of drugs for 30 rnin in serum-free DMEM and arachi-donic acid was added directly from a stock in DMEM. Supernatants were harvested 15 rnin later. Controls con-sisted of no drugs and wells treated with maximal concen-trations of drug vehicles (1% methanol or ethanol). Drugs were obtained from Sigma and prepared as 200 stock solutions (acetaminophen and ibuprofen in methanol, indomethacin in ethanol and naproxen in water). 7.2. RESULTS EXPRESSION VECTORS The eukaryotic expression vector (FIG. 4) provides several distinct advantages. In addition to the ease of selection in both bacterial and eukaryotic hosts, expres-sion of the present cloned is driven by a strong CMV promoter. The vector also provides a poly-A signal that is necessary since the present construct does not contain griPGHS 3' untranslated sequences (it ends 12 base pairs (bp) from the translation termination The removal of these sequences is important since in vivo they provide signals (5'-AUUUA-3') for rapid degradation. Finally, the vector is well suited for use in COS cells which have little or no autologous cyclooxygenase activity. CELL LINE CHARACTERIZATION Of the 36 and 12 vector alone-cloned neomycin resistant colonies, 29 and 9, respectively, were tested for production. In all cases, vector-alone transfectants produced less than 8 of per assay (number reflects the amount of secreted after 10 or 15 rnin in 20 of collected media), whereas the griPGHS transfected clones showed a wide range of prostaglandin production. Of these, eleven prostaglandin-producing and 2 vector-alone containing clones were further expanded and retested. The amount of secreted by the

clones harboring the griPGHS construct varied form 10.6 to 72.2 cell protein (Table 3). 40 TABLE 3 PGE, production various cell lines 5 Cell Line pg cell protein A2 4.4 A5 1.9 El 16.7 E7 23.6 10 46.8 E9 30.5 Ell 34.2 F3 40.0 F4 10.6 F6 12.2 72.1 F14 15 16.8 The values in column 2 represent the amount of prostag-20 landin secreted during a 10 rnin exposure to 30 arachi-donic acid and are normalized to total recovered cellular protein. Cell lines A2 and A5 contain the vector alone and the remaining cells were transfected with CMV. Note that only one marked by double asterisk, 25 showed no increase production over cells har-boring the vector alone. Each of these lines was expanded for cryopreservation and one chosen for ease of culturing and its significant production, was used in further studies. A sample of this cell line has been deposited in the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Md., U.S.A. under the pro-visions of the Budapest Treaty and assigned accession number ATCC 11119. 35 STABILITY OF PRODUCTION Stable expression of cyclooxygenase activity in the E9 cell line was tested by comparing production over at least 5 passages of the cell line. After 6 weeks, these cells were still producing high levels of Although the numbers are not directly comparable, since cell numbers were not normalized by protein determination in all cases, the amount of secreted by E9 cells in this standard assay ranged form 35 pg to 90 pg (per 20 assayed media). Furthermore, within an experiment, E9 cells showed very consistent levels of production from well to well. For example, for 12 tested supernatants, levels were DRUG SCREENING STUDIES 50 To illustrate the utility of the above described cell lines in drug testing, duplicate wells of the E9 cells were exposed to a range of doses (0.2 of four non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, and indomethacin. Cells were placed in serum-free medium with the drugs for 30 rnin prior to a 15 rnin exposure to arachidonic acid (added directly to the media). Synthesized was then quantitated from the superna-tants by a standard radio immunoassay. Results, shown in 60 FIG. 5, reveal specific dose-response curves for each drug with indomethacin showing the most and acetaminophen the least potency against griPGHS activity. The maximal inhi-bition in each case (except for acetaminophen where 2

was apparently not sufficient for full inhibition) was similar 65 to that seen for COS cells harboring the vector alone pg). Low doses of each drug gave levels corresponding to the untreated control values which averaged at 48.4 pg. Note that controls run both with and without 1% drug vehicle (ethanol or 20 ethanol; comparable to exposure in the 2 drug conditions) showed no differences in production. 8. EXAMPLE PREPARATION OF MICROSOMAL EXTRACTS AND IN VITRO TESTING OF CYCLOOXYGENASE ACTIVITY The paragraphs below describe a method for determining cellular cyclooxygenase activity by preparing microsomal extracts of the cells to be tested and then testing the extracts for cyclooxygenase activity. In addition, it is shown that the effects of a test compound on cyclooxygenase activity can also be determined. Microsomal extracts and measurements of cellular cyclooxygenase activity are performed essentially as described by Raz et al., 1988, J. Biol. Chem., and Raz, et al., 1989, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., Cells are rinsed once with ice-cold PBS scraped from dishes with a plastic disposable scraper (Life Technologies), transferred to 1.5 ml microfuge tubes with ice-cold PBS, and pelleted by cen-trifugation (8 minutes at The supernatants are removed and the cell pellets rinsed with additional PBS. Cell pellets can be stored at C. at this point. 42 9. EXAMPLE ISOLATION, CLONING AND SEQUENCING OF HUMAN PGHS-2 The subsections below describe the identification and sequence of human PGHS-2. In addition, it is shown that transformed cell lines stably express PGHS-1 and PGHS-2. 9.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS GENERATION OF HUMAN PGHS-1 AND HUMAN PGHS-2 CLONES RNA was isolated from a human fibroblast cell line treated with serum and cycloheximide for 4 hr. Total RNA isolation was done by guanidinium lysis followed by cushion centrifugation (Chirgwin et al., 1979. Biochem., Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers specific for the human PGHS-1 and PGHS-2 sequences were engineered to amplify the coding regions of either one transcript or the other (Table 4). The 5' end primers contained a Hind restriction site and the 3' end primers contained a Not I restriction site for subsequent cloning. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reactions (RT-PCR) carried out as described by Kawasaski, 1990, PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications, M. A. et al., eds., Academic Press, using the specific primers generated PCR products about 2 kb in size. TABLE 4 PCR Primers A. Human PGHS-1 PCR Primers 5'-CTTACCCGAAGCTTGCGCCHGAGCCGG-3'(SEQ ID 3'-CGAGACTCCCCGTCGCCGGCGATTGCTT-5- '(SEQ ID B. Human PGHS-2 PCR Primers 5'-TCHTCTAAGCITCCGCTGCGATGCTCGC-3' (SEQ ID 3'-GACHCnCAGHTACGCCGGCGTACTAG-5- ' (SEQ ID To

prepare extracts, the pellets are resuspended in bilization buffer (50 Tris, 1 diethyldithiocarbamic acid (sodium salt), 10 EDTA, 1% Tween-20 and clarified by centrifugation at C. (20 minutes at are taken for protein determination, and 50 pali-9.0). Reactions are initiated by the addition of arachidonic acid in the above buffer to 100 of microsomal extract and measured by quantitative conversion to the methyl test added prior to initiating the reaction with arachidonic acid. GENERATION OF CONSTRUCTS FOR TRANSFECTION AND SEQUENCING Following purification and digestion with HindIII and NotI, the two PCR products were each ligated into CMV vectors (Invitrogen) (see FIG. 4). Ligated PGHS recombinant were isolated from ampicillin plates following transformation into competent cells (Life Technologies). Clones were screened for the presence PGHS inserts by restriction mapping. Three PGHS-2 clones were sequenced in both directions on an Applied Biosystems automated sequencer Model GENERATION OF STABLY TRANSFECTED MAMMALIAN CELL LINES 60 kidney) cells, which contain little or no cyclooxygenase activity were transfected with 1-2.5 of purified or - pre cipitation method 1987, Cell. 65 Plates were incubated at C., 3% for fetal bovine serum). After two rinses with 43 44 C., 5% for an additional 24 hr. Selection was then started with normal TABLE 5 media containing 800 of Geneticin (active component Life Technologies), a concentration which PGE, Production in Stablv Transformed COS Cell Lines is toxic for COS cells. The media was changed every 3 days 5 Human PGHS-1 Cell Lines Human PGHS-2 Cell Lines and after 2 weeks, many individual colonies were observed in the dishes transfected with either recombinant PGHS vector or vector alone, but not in the dishes with no Line Levela Line Levela transfected DNA. Twelve to twenty-four colonies from each transfection were isolated using cloning cylinders. The majority of these survived continued G418 selection during clonal cell-line expansion. Established cultures are main-tained in fetal bovine serum with 400 TESTING THE G418 RESISTANT CELL LINES AND CONFIRMING THE STABLE EXPRESSION OF PGHS-2 AND PGHS-1 ACTIVITY Transfected COS cells plated in 12-well plates were grown to near confluence, rinsed twice with warm free media and then covered with 300 of media containing arachidonic acid (sodium salt; Sigma). After 15 min, supernatants were placed in Eppendorf tubes on ice, clarified by centrifugation at for 2 min, and assayed for PGE production by immunoassay alter conversion to the methyl oximated form (kit from Amersham). Cell monolayers were solubilized in and neutralized with 1 M for protein concentration deter-minations using reagents from (modified Bradford Assay). Cell lines expressing PGHS activity were further expanded and then frozen down in media with 10% DMSO. 9.2. RESULTS 35 SEQUENCE OF HUMAN PGHS-2 The clone comprising the PGHS-2 gene sequence depicted in FIGS. 6A-6B was selected for transfection. This sequence differs from the human PGHS-2 sequence dis-40 closed by Hla and Neilson, 1992, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., due to a glutamic acid (E) rather than a glycine (w) at amino acid position 165 of the PGHS-2 gene product (FIG. 7). The sequence for the PGHS-2 gene was confirmed by establishing the identity of the sequences of two other clones obtained from separate PCR runs, which demonstrates that the difference observed is not a PCR artifact. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 1, mouse PGHS-2 also has a nlutamic acid at this vosition. PGHS-1 clones were similarly screened and the sequences of the PGHS-1 gene and enzyme confirmed to be identical to that shown in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID in Yokahama and Tanabe, 1984 Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., see also, Hla, 1986, Prostaglandins, TRANSFORMED CELL LINES STABLY EXPRESSED PGHS-1 AND PGHS-2 Cell line 4B4 expressing PGHS-2 and cell line expressing PGHS-1 were deposited on Mar. 5, 1993 in the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Md., U.S.A. (cell line 4B4 was assigned ATCC accession number CRL 11284; cell line was assigned ATCC CRL 11283). Levels of PGHS expression in the stably transformed cell lines varied and were much higher for PGHS-1 cell lines in comparison to PGHS-2 cell lines, as shown by the data in Table 5. *Pg cellular protein; COS-A2 = 0.4; COS-A2 + vector = 0.4 The cell lines have maintained high levels of PGHS expression even after many months of culturing. For example, the cell line 4B4 has been tested 6 times over 5 months and expression has ranged from 50-60 pg cellular protein. The exclusive presence of either PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 in the cell lines was confirmed by Northern analy-ses using hybridization probes that are specific for either PGHS-1 or PGHS-2. 10. EXAMPLE NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUG (NSAID) STUDIES ON STABLE HUMAN PGHS-1 AND PGHS-2 CELL LINES The text below describes the effects of various trations of NSAID on the ability of PGHS-1 and PGHS-2 cell lines to produce prostaglandin. PGHS-1 and PGHS-2 cell lines (including 4B4 and were exposed to various concentrations of NSAID for 30 min in serum-free DMEM. acid was added directly from a stock in DMEM and supernatants were harvested 15 min later. Controls

consisted of no drug treatment and cells treated with the maximal concentrations of drug vehicles (1% methanol or ethanol). Drugs were obtained from Sigma Chem. Co. and prepared as 200 stock solutions (aspirin and ibuprofen in methanol, indomethacin in ethanol, and naproxen in water). genase activity was determined as described herein above. Distinctly different dose-response curves that were charac-teristic for either the PGHS-1 or PGHS-2 cell lines were observed. Particularly as shown in FIGS. and 9A-9D for indomethacin and aspirin, the levels of drug required for inhibition were different for the cells expressing PGHS-1 versus those expressing PGHS-2 (FIGS. and 9A-9D). All publications, patents and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was spe-cifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein, which are intended 5,807,733 45 46 as single illustrations of individual aspects of the invention, Md. and have been assigned the following accession num-and functionally equivalent methods and components are bers: within the scope of the invention. Indeed, various modifi-cations of the invention, in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying Microorganism Such modifications are intended to within the scope Strain Designation Date of Deposit Accession No. of the appended claims. A1.2 2120195 June 7, 1995 CRL 11923 11. DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS A2.7 1113193 June 7, 1995 CRL 11924 The following microorganisms have been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, (ATCC), Rockville, SEQUENCE LISTING (1) GENERAL INFORMATION: (i i i) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 18 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:1920 basepairs (B) TYPE: acid ( ) single (D) TOPOLOGY (i x) FEATURE: (A) CDS (B) LOCATION: (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID CTTCAGGAGT CAGTCAGGAC TCTGCTCACG AAGGAACTCA GCACTGCATC CTGCCAGCTC CACCGCCACC ACTACTGCCA CCTCCGCTGC CACCTCTGCG ATG CTC TTC CGA GCT Met Leu Phe Arg 1 5 GTG CTG CTC TGC GCT GCC CTG GGG CTC AGC CAG GCA GCA AAT CCT TGC Val Leu Leu Cys Gln Asn Leu Gly Leu Cys 10 15 2 0 TGT TCC AAT CCA TGT CAA AAC CGT GGG GAA TGT ATG AGC ACA GGA TTT Cys Asn Thr Gly Phe Cys Met Cys Gln Asn Arg Gly 2 5 3 0 3 5 GAC CAG TAT AAG TGT GAC TGT ACC CGG ACT GGA TTC TAT GGT GAA AAC Asp Gln Tyr Lys Cys Asp Cys Thr Arg Thr Gly Phe Tyr Gly Asn 4 0 4 5 5 0 TGT ACT ACA CCT GAA TTT CTG ACA AGA ATC AAA TTA CTG CTG AAG CCC Cys Thr Thr Phe Leu Thr Arg Lys Leu Leu Leu Lys 5 5 6 0 6 5 ACC CCA AAC ACA GTG CAC TAC ATC CTG ACC CAC TTC AAG GGA GTC TGG Thr Asn Thr Val His Tyr Leu Thr His Phe Lys Gly Val Trp 70 75 8 0 8 5 AAC ATT GTG AAC AAC ATC CCC TTC CTG CGA AGT TTA ATC ATG AAA TAT Asn Val Asn Asn Leu Phe Leu Arg Met Lys Tyr 9 0 9 5 100 GTG CTG ACA TCC AGA TCA TAT TTG ATT GAC AGT CCA CCT ACT TAC AAT Val Leu Thr Arg Tyr Leu Asp Thr Tyr Asn 105 110 115 GTG CAC TAT GGT TAC AAA AGC TGG GAA GCC TTC TCC AAC CTC TCC TAC Val His Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Phe Asn Leu Trp Tyr 120 125 13 0 TAC ACC AGG GCC CTT CCT CCC GTA GCA GAT GAC TGC CCA ACT CCC ATG Phe Leu Thr Gly 455 460 465 GAG AAG GAA ATG GCT GCA GAA TTG AAA GCC CTC TAC AGT GAC ATC GAT 15 5 5 Lys Met Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asp Asp 4 7 0 4 7 5 4 8 0 4 8 5 GTC ATG GAA CTG TAC CCT GCC CTG CTG GTG GAA AAA CCT CGT CCA GAT 1603 Val Met Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val Lys Arg Asp 490 495 500 GCT ATC TTT GGG GAG ACC ATG GTA GAG CTT GGA GCA CCA TTC TCC TTG 1651 Phe Gly Thr Met Val Leu Gly Phe Leu 505 510 515 AAA GGA CTT ATG GGA AAT CCC ATC TGT TCT CCT CAA TAC TGG AAG CCG 16 9 9 Lys Gly Leu Met Gly Asn Cys Gln Tyr Trp Lys 520 525 5 3 0 AGC ACC TTT GGA GGC GAA GTG GGT TTT AAG ATC ATC AAT ACT GCC TCA Thr Phe Gly Gly Asn Thr Val Gly Phe Lys 5 3 5 540 545 ATT CAG TCT CTC ATC TGC AAT AAT GTG AAG GGG TGT CCC TTC ACT TCT Gln Leu Cys Asn Asn Val Lys Gly Cys Phe Thr 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 6 0 5 6 5 TTC AAT GTG CAA GAT CCA CAG CCT ACC AAA ACA GCC ACC ATC AAT GCA Phe Asn Val Gln Asp Gln Thr Asn Thr Lys Thr 570 575 580 AGT GCC TCC CAC TCC AGA CTA GAT GAC ATT AAC CCT ACA GTA CTA ATC His Asn Thr Val Leu Arg Leu Asp Asp 585 590 5 9 5 AAA AGG CGT TCA ACT GAG CTG TAAAAGTC Lys Arg Arg Thr Leu 600 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:604aminaacids (B)TYPE: amina acid (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: protein (i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID Met Leu Phe Arg Val Leu Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln 1 5 10 15 Asn Cys Cys Asn Cys Gln Asn Arg Gly

Cys 2 0 2 5 3 0 Met Thr Gly Phe Asp Gln Tyr Lys Cys Asp Cys Thr Arg Thr Gly 3 5 4 0 4 5 Phe Tyr Gly Asn Cys Thr Thr Phe Leu Thr Arg Lys 5 0 5 5 6 0 Leu Leu Leu Lys Thr Asn Thr Val His Tyr Leu Thr His 6 5 7 0 7 5 8 0 Phe Lys Gly Val Trp Asn Val Asn Asn Phe Leu Arg 8 5 9 0 9 5 Leu Met Lys Tyr Val Leu Thr Arg Tyr Leu Asp 100 105 110 Thr Tyr Asn Val His Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Trp Phe 115 120 125 Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Thr Arg Leu Val Asp Asp 13 0 13 5 140 Cys Thr Met Gly Val Lys Gly Asn Lys Leu Asp 145 15 0 15 5 16 0 Val

Leu Lys Val Leu Leu Arg Arg Phe Asp 16 5 170 175 Gln Gly Asn Met Met Phe Phe Phe Gln His Phe Thr 180 185 19 0 His Gln Phe Phe Lys Thr Asp His Lys Arg Gly Gly Phe Thr Arg 19 5 2 0 0 2 0 5 Gly Leu Gly His Gly Val Asp Leu Asn His Tyr Gly Thr Leu 2 10 2 15 2 2 0 Asp Arg Gln His Lys Leu Arg Leu Phe Lys Asp Gly Lys Leu Lys Tyr 2 2 5 230 235 2 4 0 Gln Val Gly Gly Val Tyr Thr Val Lys Asp Thr Gln 2 4 5 250 255 Val Met Tyr His Asn Leu Gln Phe 260 2 6 5 2 7 0 Val Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Leu Met Met Tyr 2 7 5 2 8 0 2 8 5 Thr Trp Leu Arg His Asn Arg Val Cys Asp Leu Lys Gln 290 295 300 His Trp Gly Asp Gln Leu Phe Gln Thr Arg Leu 305 310 315 320 Leu Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Tyr Val Gln 325 3 3 0 3 3 5 His Leu Gly Tyr His Phe Lys Leu Lys Phe Asp Leu Leu 340 345 3 5 0 Phe Asn Gln Gln Phe Gln Tyr Gln Asn Arg Phe Asn 3 5 5 3 6 0 3 6 5 Thr Leu Tyr His Trp His Leu Leu Asp Thr Phe Asn 370 375 380 Asp Gln Tyr Phe Lys Gln Phe Leu Tyr Asn Asn Leu 385 3 9 0 3 9 5 4 0 0 Leu His Gly Leu Thr Gln Phe Val Phe Thr Arg Gln 4 0 5 4 10 4 15 Gly Arg Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Val Gln 4 2 0 425 430 Val Lys Asp Gln Arg Met Lys Tyr Gln 435 4 4 0 4 4 5 Leu Asn Tyr Arg Lys Arg Phe Leu Lys Tyr Thr Phe 450 455 460 Leu Thr Gly Lys Met Leu Lys Leu 465 4 7 0 4 7 5 4 8 0 Tyr Asp Asp Val Met Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val 4 8 5 490 495 Lys Arg Asp Phe Gly Thr Met Val Leu Gly 500 505 510 Phe Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Gly Asn Cys 515 520 525 Gln Tyr Trp Lys Thr Phe Gly Gly Val Gly Phe Lys 5 3 0 5 3 5 540 Asn Thr Gln Leu Cys Asn Asn Val Lys Gly 545 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 6 0 Cys Phe Thr Phe Asn Val Gln Asp Gln Thr Lys Thr 5 6 5 570 575 Thr Asn His Arg Leu Asp Asp Asn Thr Val Leu Arg Arg Thr Leu 595 600 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 1834 basepairs (B) TYPE: acid (C) STRANDEDNESS:single (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID

CCGCTGCGAT GCTCGCCCGC GCCCTGCTGC TGTGCGCGGT CCTGGCGCTC AGCCATACAG CAAATCCTTG
CTGTTCCCAC CCATGTCAAA ACCCAGGTGT ATGTATGAGT GTGGGATTTG ACCAGTATAA GTGCGATTGT
ACCCGGACAG GATTCTATGG AGAAAACTGC TCAACACCGG AATTTTTGAC AAGAATAAAA TTATTTCTGA
AACCCACTCC AAACACAGTG CACTACATAC TTACCCACTT CAAGGGATTT TGGAACGTTG TGAATAACAT
TCCCTTCCTT CGAAATGCAA TTATGAGTTA TGTGTTGACA TCCAGATCAC ATTTGATTGA CAGTCCACCA
ACTTACAATG CTGACTATGG CTACAAAAGC TGGGAAGCCT TCTCCAACCT CTCCTATTAT ACTAGAGCCC
TTCCTCCTGT GCCTGATGAT TGCCCGACTC CCTTGGGTGT CAAAGGTAAA AAGCAGCTTC CTGATTCAAA
TGAGATTGTG GAAAAATTGC TTCTAAGAAG AAAGTTCATC CCTGATCCCC AGGGCTCAAA CATGATGTTT
GCATTCTTTG CCCAGCACTT CACGCATCAG TTTTTCAAGA CAGATCATAA GCGAGGGCCA GCTTTCACCA
ACGGGCTGGG CCATGGGGTG GACTTAAATC ATATTTACGG TGAAACTCTG GCTAGACAGC GTAAACTGCG
CCTTTTCAAG GATGGAAAAA TGAAATATCA GATAATTGAT GGAGAGATGT ATCCTCCCAC AGTCAAAGAT
ACTCAGGCAG AGATGATCTA CCCTCCTCAA GTCCCTGAGC ATCTACGGTT TGCTGTGGGG CAGGAGGTCT
TTGGTCTGGT GCCTGGTCTG ATGATGTATG CCACAATCTG GCTGCGGGAA CACAACAGAG TATGCGATGT
GCTTAAACAG GAGCATCCTG AATGGGGTGA TGAGCAGTTG TTCCAGACAA GCAGGCTAAT ACTGATAGGA
GAGACTATTA AGATTGTGAT TGAAGATTAT GTGCAACACT TGAGTGGCTA TCACTTCAAA CTGAAGTTTG
ACCCAGAACT ACTTTTCAAC AAACAGTTCC AGTACCAAAA TCGTATTGCT GCTGAATTTA ACACCCTCTA
TCACTGGCAT CCCCTTCTGC CTGACACCTT TCAAATTCAT GACCAGAAAT ACAACTATCA ACAGTTTATC
TACAACAACT CTATATTGCT GGAACATGGA ATTACCCAGT TTGTTGAATC ATTCACCAGG CAGATTGCTG
GCAGGGTTGC TGGTGGTAGG AATGTTCCAC CCGCAGTACA GAAAGTATCA CAGGCTTCCA TTGACCAGAG
CAGGCAGATG AAATACCAGT CTTTTAATGA GTACCGCAAA CGCTTTATGC TGAAGCCCTA TGAATCATTT
GAAGAACTTA CAGGAGAAAA GGAAATGTCT GCAGAGTTGG AAGCACTCTA TGGTGACATC GATGCTGTGG
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TAGAAGTCTA ATAC (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:604aminaacids (B)TYPE: amina acid ( ) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: protein (i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID Met Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Leu Leu His 1 5 10 15 Thr Asn Cys Cys His Cys Gln Asn Arg Gly Val Cys 2 0 2 5 3 0 Met Val Gly Phe Asp Gln Tyr Lys Cys Asp Cys Thr Arg Thr Gly 3 5 4 0 4 5 Phe Tyr Gly Asn Cys Thr Phe Leu Thr Arg Lys 5 0 5 5 6 0 Leu Phe Leu Lys Thr Asn Thr Val His Tyr Leu Thr His 6 5 7 0 7 5 8 0 Phe Lys Gly Phe Trp Asn Val Val Asn Asn Phe Leu Arg Asn 8 5 9 0 9 5 Met Tyr Val Leu Thr Arg His Leu Asp 100 105 110 Thr Tyr Asn Asp Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Trp Phe 115 12 0 125 Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Thr Arg Leu

Val Asp Asp 13 0 13 5 140 Cys Thr Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Lys Lys Gln Leu Asp 145 15 0 15 5 16 0 Asn Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Lys Phe Asp 16 5 170 175 Gln Gly Asn Met Met Phe Phe Phe Gln His Phe Thr 180 185 19 0 His Gln Phe Phe Lys Thr Asp His Lys Arg Gly Phe Thr Asn 19 5 200 2 0 5 Gly Leu Gly His Gly Val Asp Leu Asn His Tyr Gly Thr Leu 2 10 2 15 2 2 0 Arg Gln Arg Lys Leu Arg Leu Phe Lys Asp Gly Lys Met Lys Tyr 2 2 5 230

235 2 4 0 Gln Asp Gly Met Tyr Thr Val Lys Asp Thr Gln 2 4 5 250 255 Met Tyr Gln Val His Leu Arg Phe 260 265 2 7 0 Val Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Leu Met Met Tyr 2 7 5 280 2 8 5 Thr Trp Leu Arg His Asn Arg Val Cys Asp Val Leu Lys Gln 290 295 300 His Trp Gly Asp Gln Leu Phe Gln Thr Arg Leu 305 310 315 Leu Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Tyr Val Gln 325 3 3 0 3 3 5 His Leu Gly Tyr His Phe Lys Leu Lys Phe Asp Leu Leu 340 345 3 5 0 Phe Asn Lys Gln Phe Gln Tyr Gln Asn Arg Phe Asn Thr Leu Tyr His Trp His Leu Leu Asp Thr Phe Gln His 370 375 380 Asp Gln Lys Tyr Asn Tyr Gln Gln Phe Tyr Asn Asn Leu 385 3 9 0 3 9 5 4 0 0 Leu His Gly Thr Gln Phe Val Phe Thr Arg Gln 4 0 5 4 10 4 15 Gly Arg Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Val Gln Lys 4 2 0 4 2 5 430 Val Gln Asp Gln Arg Gln Met Lys Tyr Gln 435 440 4 4 5 Phe Asn Tyr Arg Lys Arg Phe Met Leu Lys Tyr Phe 450 455 460 Leu Thr Gly Lys Met Leu Leu 465 4 7 0 4 7 5 4 8 0 Tyr Gly Asp Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val 4 8 5 490 495 Lys Arg Asp Phe Gly Thr Met Val Val Gly 500 505 510 Phe Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Gly Asn Val Cys 515 5 2 0 525 Tyr Trp Lys Thr Phe Gly Gly Val Gly Phe Gln 5 3 0 5 3 5 540 Asn Thr Gln Leu Cys Asn Asn Val Lys Gly 545 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 6 0 Cys Phe Thr Phe Val Asp Leu Lys Thr 5 6 5 570 575 Val Thr Asn Arg Gly Leu Asp Asp Asn 580 585 5 9 0 Thr Val Leu Leu Lys Arg Thr Leu 5 9 5 6 0 0 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:604aminaacids (B)TYPE: amina acid ( ) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: protein (i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID Met Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Leu Leu His 1 5 10 15 Thr Asn Cys Cys His Cys Gln Asn Arg Gly Val Cys 2 0 2 5 3 0 Met Val Gly Phe Asp Gln Tyr Lys Cys Asp Cys Thr Arg Thr Gly 3 5 4 0 4 5 Phe Tyr Gly Asn Cys Thr Phe Leu Thr Arg Lys 5 0 5 5 6 0 Leu Phe Leu Lys Thr Asn Thr Val His Tyr Leu Thr His 6 5 7 0 7 5 8 0 Phe Lys Gly Phe Trp Asn Val Val Asn Asn Phe Leu Arg Asn 8 5 9 0 9 5 Met Tyr Val Leu Thr Arg His Leu Asp 100 105 110 Asp Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Trp Phe 115 12 0 125 Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Thr Arg Leu Val Asp Asp 13 0 13 5 140 Cys Thr Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Lys Lys Gln Leu Asp 145 15 0 15 5 16 0 Asn Val Gly Lys Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Lys Phe Asp 16 5 170 175 Gln Gly Asn Met Met Phe Phe Phe Gln His Phe Thr 180 185 19 0 His Gln Phe Phe Lys Thr Asp His Lys Arg Gly Phe Thr Asn 19 5 200 2 0 5 Gly Leu Gly His Gly Val Asp Leu Asn His Tyr Gly Thr Leu 2 10 2 15 2 2 0 Arg Gln Arg Lys Leu Arg Leu Phe Lys Asp Gly Lys Met Lys Tyr 2 2 5 230 235 2 4 0 Gln Asp Gly Met Tyr Thr Val Lys Asp Thr Gln 2 4 5 250 255 Met Tyr Gln Val His Leu Arg Phe 260 265 2 7 0 Val Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Leu Met Met Tyr 2 7 5 280 2 8 5 Thr Trp Leu Arg His Asn Arg Val Cys Asp Val Leu Lys Gln 290 295 300 His Trp Gly Asp Gln Leu Phe Gln Thr Arg Leu 305 310 315 320 I Leu I

Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Tyr Val Gln 325 3 3 0 3 3 5 His Leu Gly Tyr His Phe Lys Leu Lys Phe Asp Leu Leu 340 345 3 5 0 Phe Asn Lys Gln Phe Gln Tyr Gln Asn Arg Phe Asn 3 5 5 360 3 6 5 Thr Leu Tyr His Trp His Leu Leu Asp Thr Phe Gln His 370 375 380 Asp Gln Lys Tyr Asn Tyr Gln Gln Phe Tyr Asn Asn Leu 385 3 9 0 3 9 5 4 0 0 Leu His Gly Thr Gln Phe Val Phe Thr Arg Gln 4 0 5 4 10 4 15 Gly Arg Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Val Gln Lys 4 2 0 4 2 5 430 Val Gln Asp Gln Arg Gln Met Lys Tyr Gln 435 440 4 4 5 Phe Asn Tyr Arg Lys Arg Phe Met Leu Lys Tyr Phe 450 455 460 Leu Thr Gly Lys Met Leu Leu 465 4 7 0 4 7 5 4 8 0 Tyr Gly Asp Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val 4 8 5 490 495 Lys Arg Asp Phe Gly Thr Met Val Val Gly 500 505 510 Phe Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Gly Asn Val Cys 515 5 2 0 525 Tyr Trp Lys Thr Phe Gly Gly Val Gly Phe Gln Asn Thr Gln Leu Cys Asn Asn Val Lys Gly 545 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 6 0 Cys Phe Thr Phe Val Asp Leu Lys Thr 5 6 5 570 575 Val Thr Asn Arg Gly Leu Asp Asp 580 585 5 9 0 Thr Val Leu Leu Lys Arg Thr Leu 5 9 5 6 0 0 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:1819basepairs (B) TYPE: acid (C) STRANDEDNESS:single (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID CCGCGCCATG AGCCGGAGTC TCTTGCTCCG GTTCTTGCTG TTGCTGCTCC TGCTCCCGCC 6 0 GCTCCCCGTC CTGCTCGCGG ACCCAGGGGC GCCCACGCCA GTGAATCCCT GTTGTTACTA 120 TCCATGCCAG CACCAGGGCA TCTGTGTCCG CTTCGGCCTT GACCGCTACC AGTGTGACTG 180 CACCCGCACG GGCTATTCCG GCCCCAACTG CACCATCCCT GGCCTGTGGA CCTGGCTCCG 2 4 0 GAATTCACTG CGGCCCAGCC CCTCTTTCAC CCACTTCCTG CTCACTCACG GGCGCTGGTT 300 CTGGGAGTTT GTCAATGCCA CCTTCATCCG AGAGATGCTC ATGCTCCTGG TACTCACAGT 3 6 0 GCGCTCCAAC CTTATCCCCA GTCCCCCCAC CTACAACTCT GCACATGACT ACATCAGCTG 4 2 0 GGAGTCTTTC TCCAACGTGA GCTATTACAC TCGTATTCTG CCCTCTGTGC CTAAAGATTG 4 8 0 CCCCACACCC ATGGGAACCA AAGGGAAGAA GCAGTTGCCA GATGCCCAGC TCCTGGCCCG 540 CCGCTTCCTG CTCAGGAGGA AGTTCATACC TGACCCCCAA GGCACCAACC TCATGTTTGC 600 CTTCTTTGCA CAACACTTCA CCCACCAGTT CTTCAAAACT TCTGGCAAGA TGGGTCCTGG 6 6 0 CTTCACCAAG GCCTTGGGCC ATGGGGTAGA CCTCGGCCAC ATTTATGGAG ACAATCTGGA 7 2 0 GCGTCAGTAT CAACTGCGGC TCTTTAAGGA TGGGAAACTC AAGTACCAGG TGCTGGATGG 7 8 0 AGAAATGTAC CCGCCCTCGG TAGAAGAGGC GCCTGTGTTG ATGCACTACC CCCGAGGCAT 8 4 0 CCCGCCCCAG AGCCAGATGG CTGTGGGCCA GGAGGTGTTT GGGCTGCTTC CTGGGCTCAT 900 GCTGTATGCC ACGCTCTGGC TACGTGAGCA CAACCGTGTG TGTGACCTGC TGAAGGCTGA 960 GCACCCCACC TGGGGCGATG AGCAGCTTTT CCAGACGACC CGCCTCATCC TCATAGGGGA 1020 GACCATCAAG ATTGTCATCG

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CCAGTTCCAA TACCGCAACC GCATTGCCAC 1140 GGAGTTCAAC CATCTCTACC ACTGGCACCC CCTCATGCCT
GACTCCTTCA AGGTGGGCTC 1200 CCAGGAGTAC AGCTACGAGC AGTTCTTGTT CAACACCTCC ATGTTGGTGG
ACTATGGGGT 1260 TGAGGCCCTG GTGGATGCCT TCTCTCGCCA GATTGCTGGC CGGATCGGTG GGGGCAGGAA
1320 CATGGACCAC CACATCCTGC ATGTGGCTGT GGATGTCATC AGGGAGTCTC GGGAGATGCG 1380
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CCTACGTTTC 1740 CTTCCGTGTG CCGGATGCCA GTCAGGATGA TGGGCCTGCT GTGGAGCGAC CATCCACAGA
GCTCTGAGGG GCAGGAAAG 18 19 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 10 amina acids (B)TYPE: amina acid ( ) STRANDEDNESS:
(D) TOPOLOGY unham (i (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID Thr Trp Leu Arg His Asn
Arg Val 1 5 10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A)
LENGTH:5 amina acids (B)TYPE: amina acid ( ) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY unham (i
(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID Lys Leu Gly His 1 5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:5 amina acids (B)TYPE: amina acid ( )
STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY unham (i (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID Arg Gly
Leu Gly His 1 5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A)
LENGTH: 28 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D)
TOPOLOGY linear (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID
CTTACCCGAA GCTTGCGCCA TGAGCCGG (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C)
STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY linear (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (x i)
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ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs (B) TYPE:nucleic
acid (C) STRANDEDNESS:single (D) TOPOLOGY linear (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (x
i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID TCATTCTAAG CTTCCGCTGC GATGCTCGC (2) INFORMATION
FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs (B)
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(B) TYPE:nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS:single (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE
TYPE: DNA (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID CCGCTGCGAT GCTCGCCCGC GCCCTGCTGC
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ATGTATGAGT GTGGGATTTG ACCAGTATAA GTGCGATTGT ACCCGGACAG GATTCTATGG AGAAAACTGC
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CCTTGGGTGT CAAAGGTAAA AAGCAGCTTC CTGATTCAAA TGAGATTGTG GAAAAATTGC TTCTAAGAAG
AAAGTTCATC CCTGATCCCC AGGGCTCAAA CATGATGTTT GCATTCTTTG CCCAGCACTT CACGCATCAG
TTTTTCAAGA CAGATCATAA GCGAGGGCCA GCTTTCACCA ACGGGCTGGG CCATGGGGTG GACTTAAATC
ATATTTACGG TGAAACTCTG GCTAGACAGC GTAAACTGCG CCTTTTCAAG GATGGAAAAA TGAAATATCA
GATAATTGAT GGAGAGATGT ATCCTCCCAC AGTCAAAGAT ACTCAGGCAG AGATGATCTA CCCTCCTCAA
GTCCCTGAGC ATCTACGGTT TGCTGTGGGG CAGGAGGTCT TTGGTCTGGT GCCTGGTCTG ATGATGTATG
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TTTACCAGTA TCTCCTATGA AGGGCTAGTA ACCAAAATAA TCCACGCATC AGGGAGAGAA ATGCCTTAAG
GCATACGTTT TGGACATTTA GCGTCCCTGC AAATTCTGGC CATCGCCGCT TCCTTTGTCC ATCAGAAGGC
AGGAAACTTT ATATTGGTGA CCCGTGGAGC TCACATTAAC TATTTACAGG GTAACTGCTT AGGACCAGTA
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GTATTTCTTC TGTTGAAAGC AACTTAGCTA CAAAGATAAA TTACAGCTAT GTACACTGAA GGTAGCTATT
TCATTCCACA AAATAAGAGT TTTTTAAAAA GCTATGTATG TATGTGCTGC ATATAGAGCA GATATACAGC
CTATTAAGCG TCGTCACTAA AACATAAAAC ATGTCAGCCT TTCTTAACCT TACTCGCCCC AGTCTGTCCC
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CTGCGGCCCC GGACCTCAGG GCCGCTCAGA TTCCTGGAGA GGAAGCCAAG TGTCCTTCTG CCCTCCCCCG
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AGAGTGGGGA CTACCCCCTC TGCTCCCAAA TTGGGGCAGC TTCCTGGGTT TCCGATTTTC TCATTTCCGT

GGGTAAAAAA CCCTGCCCCC ACCGGCTTAC GCAATTTTTT TAAGGGGAGA GGAGGGAAAA ATTTGTGGGG GGTACGAAAA GGCGGAAAGA AACAGTCATT TCGTCACATG GGCTTGGTTT TCAGTCTTAT AAAAAGGAAG GTTCTCTCGG TTAGCGACCA ATTGTCATAC GACTTGCAGT GAGCGTCAGG AGCACGTCCA GGAACTCCTC AGCAGCGCCT CCTTCAGCTC (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 31 basepairs (B) TYPE:nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS:single (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA(genamic) (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID TCCACCCGCA GTACAGAAAG TATCACAGGC T (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 31 basepairs (B) TYPE:nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS:single (D) TOPOLOGY (

i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA(genamic) (x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID GTGTTCCAGA TCCAGAGCTC ATTAAAACAG T (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:5amino acids (B)TYPE: acid ( ) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY (i i) MOLECULE TYPE: (i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID His 1 What is claimed is: tein comprising nucleotide sequences encoding a murine another or protein. sequence of claim 1. 3. A recombinant DNA vector the DNA sequence of claim loperatively associated with a regulatory sequence that controls gene expression in a host. 4. A genetically engineered host cell that contains the a sequence that controls gene-expression so that a PGHS-2 fusion protein is expressed by the host cell.

Terms	Documents
L20 NOT Baker-Kevin-P.IN.	273